B·S·A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 259— BOMBAY MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

[illegible]ANCES should be made [illegible] Bombay Chronicle" and

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office.—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1 Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via. Malabar.
2 Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.
For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE AND CO.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
8th Nov.	NARKUNDA		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,965
29th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..	..	7,952
27th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
1925			
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA ..	..	7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,185
17th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	..	16,227
24th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..	..	7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA ..	..	7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
27th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	..	16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	..	8,083
11th ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430
2nd May	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,385
9th ,,	CHINA ..	..	7,952
16th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA ..	..	7,622
30th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer	Tons.
14th Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th ,,	MANELA ..	8,303
12th Dec. 1925.	MARGHA ..	8,258
1st Jan.	BOYNE* ..	4,445
22nd ,,	NARINGA* ..	6,607
19th Feb.	MORVADA ..	8,193
5th March	MANDALA ..	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441
2nd April	MODASA ..	8,986
16th ,,	MATIANA ..	8,965
30th ,,	MASULA* ..	7,261

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
11th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MONGOLIA.
9th Dec. 1925	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOLDAVIA.
6th Jan.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MALOJA.
17th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	KHYBER.
17th Mar.	SARDINIA ..	6,684	CATHAY.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer	Destination.
3rd Nov.	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
5th ,,	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.
7th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via. Karachi.
8th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
12th ,,	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Sailing.	Depart Bombay.
Tokyohi-Maru.	K. Nakada	9078	25th Oct.	3rd Nov.
Tenyo Maru.	J. Fujisawa	6084	1st Nov.	11th ,,
Morioka Maru.	S. Kimura	6499	13th Nov.	1st Dec.
Gyoten Maru.	J. Tsuji	4953	29th Nov.	13th ,,
Hakozaki Maru.	S. Kimura	5303	3rd Dec.	17th ,,
Tatsuta Maru.	S. Shibutani	6995	16th ,,	30th ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage with food	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	302	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	333	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	375	240	160	128
Kobe	615	420	263	175	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone —20279. Telegrams —"YUSEN,"

Do you care to use the most wonderful force known to Science?

You can win the love and friendship of others; you can develop a charming personality; gain absolute self-control; improve your mentality; wield a powerful influence over the minds and lives of others; cure the most obstinate diseases and habits without drugs. You can positively prove these things for your self by addressing

THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE.
TINNEVELLY. (S. INDIA.)

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS
WE SUPPLY
DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Rs. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.
Apply
S. N. GUNDI,
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST,
BOMBAY, No. 4.
Telegrams GUNDISAN. Telephone No. 42118.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	.....	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	.....	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	.....	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 30/6/24	...	30,17,785
Reserve Fund	.....	23,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa City	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa Cant.	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar Cantt.
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL— 225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each	.....	Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL— 75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each fully paid	.....	Rs. 3,75,00,000
25,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid	.....	Rs. 1,87,50,000
		Rs. 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	.....	Rs. 2,57,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders	.....	Rs. 5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
SIR NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E.,
N. M. MURRAY.
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E. C., 3.
MANAGER:
S. A. H. SITWELL
BRANCHES:

Abbottabad	Jubbulpore
Agra	Jullundur
Ahmedabad	Kasauli
Ahmedabad City	Khandwa
Ahmednagar	Kumbakonum
Ajmer	Karachi
Akola	Katni
Akyab	Lahore
Allahabad	Larkana
Alleppey	Lucknow
Ambala	Ludhiana
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency)	Lyallpur
Amraoti	Madras (Mount Road)
Amritsar	Madura
Bangalore	Mandalay
Bareilly	Mangalore
Bassein	Masulipatam
Bellary	Meerut
Benares	Moulmein
Berhampore	Mooltan
Bezwada	Moradabad
Bhopal	Murree
Bombay (Byculla)	Mussoorie
Bombay (Mandvi)	Muzaffarpur
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Muttra
Broach	Myingyan
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Mymensingh
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nadiad
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nandyal
Calicut	Nagpore
Cawnpore	Nainital
Chittagong	Narayangunge
Chandpore	Nasik
Cocanada	Negapatam
Cochin	Nellore
Coimbatore	Nowshera
Colombo	Ootacamund
Cunieeviram (Out Station)	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)
Cuddalore	Patna
Cuddapah	Peshawar
Cuttack	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency)
Decca	Poona
Dehradun	Poona City
Darjeeling	Quetta
Delhi	Rajahmundry
Dalhousie	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Dhanbad	Rangoon
Dhulia	Rangpur
Dibrugarh	Rawalpindi
Erode	Saharanpur
Ferozepore	Salem
Farrukhabad	Sargodha
Fyzabad	Secunderabad
Gorakhpur	Serajgunge
Godhra	Sholapur
Gujranwala	Sialkot
Guntur	Simla
Gwalior	Srinagar
Hathras	Sukkur
Hubli	Surat
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tellicherry
Hyderabad (Sind)	Tinnevelly
Indore	Trichinopoly
Jaipur	Trivandrum
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Tuticorin
Jalpaiguri	Ujjain
Jamshedpur	Vellore
Jharia (Sub-Agency)	Viramgam
	Vizianagram
	Vizagapatam
	Yeotmal

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.
R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

INSURE
IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
WHICH OFFERS
THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE
OUR MULTI-BENEFIT POLICY.

The best terms for Policyholders
The best terms for Agents

WANTED reliable and PUSHING AGENTS in every District and Town of the Bombay Presidency, Central Provinces and Punjab.

Apply for all particulars to Head Office
Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.
CALCUTTA.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION.—(as at 30-4-22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS:— Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS:— LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms.
MANAGEMENT:— DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful business men without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:— LOWEST consistent with safety.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
N. DATTA,
Acting Manager,
Bombay Branch.
94, Medows Street Fort
BOMBAY.

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM
LODGING AND BOARDING
HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
Chaubal's Building, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN
MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS
For Agents.
Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus Rs. 60/- for quinquennium.
Lowest rates with highest returns.
WANTED AGENTS.
For terms and conditions apply to:
J. M. CORDEIRO DALAL & CO.,
Manager Secretaries.
Head Office: 65, Apollo Street, Fort.
BOMBAY.

A DILEMMA
you may not have directly bought our "Atank Nigrah" Pills, but still you may have used them and got benefit. This would seem to you
A DILEMMA
But
It is true; as many doctors and Vaidyas buy our preparations and resell them as their own.
"Atank Nigrah" Pills are a capital cure for mental and nervous diseases
32 pills cost a Rupee.
Bombay Office.
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

AMRUTANJAN
Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pain, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chiblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAIN.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" ' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A HINDU COMPOUNDER. See personally Dr. RAMASHWAR BHATT opp. Kalbadevi Telegraph Office, Chotalal Bauvan, between 12 and 2 noon.
A R277

WANTED—MECHANIC, knowing erection and working of small Ice and Amonia plant. Apply Box No. 563, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R295

WANTED—Smart SALESMEN for Hardware, Chemicals Motor Goods, Piece Goods, etc., lines on commission basis. Apply Post O. Box No. 412 Bombay.
A R297

WANTED A highly qualified WEAVING MASTER for a large local mill. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 561, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R286

WANTED—Sub-AGENTS to conduct English and Continental Makers' Agencies in principal towns of India, Burma, Ceylon and Straits. Apply Post O. Box No. 412 Bombay.
A R296

WANTED—PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS and AUDITORS to inspect Provincial Congress Committee's Accounts. Apply to SETH REVASHANKER JAGJIVAN, Hon. Treasurer, All-India Congress Committee, Khara Kuva, Zaveri Bazar, Bombay with terms or personally.
A R289

WANTED for a Cotton Mill in China a FIRST CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER, with experience in Cotton Mills. Apply stating lowest terms required and with copies of certificates to Box No. 557, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 21036

WANTED for His Highness' Government Alwar State:—(1) ONE ASSTT. ARCHITECT. Pay up to Rs. 300 according to qualifications. Must be qualified from any recognised Architectural School and must have experience in designing big Architectural Building. (2) THREE DRAFTSMEN. Pay up to Rs. 125 according to qualifications. Must be well up in estimating and drawing details of Architectural Buildings, from sketches. Should be experienced. (3) ONE TRACER. Pay up to Rs. 50. Must be neat and sharp worker and should have a good hand in drawing. Applications should be sent to the undersigned before 10-11-1924. Mr. B. SANJANA, State Engineer, Alwar.
A 21056

WANTED—Educated (other graduate or under) smart and accomplished LADY as TUTOR and COMPANION for two Princesses aged about 5 and 10 in a Native State in Gujarat. Knowledge of Sanskrit or Gujarati or Hindi is essential. Applications are invited sharply with testimonials and photo if available stating age, qualification, salary required and terms if any to propose informing games and other arts known. Nature should be jovial with a liking for teaching children. Apply Box No. 536, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 20925

WANTED DISTRICTS and DIVISIONAL AGENTS on decent salary and commission for an established Insurance Company, having got 17 years' existence and which has paid a security deposit of 1,80,000 to the Government of India and is managed and controlled by a most influential and respectable Board of Directors (including one Maharajkumar) in every district, division and important town of the Bombay Presidency (including States). Security either in cash or Government paper not exceeding one thousand Rupees, varying according to Agents jurisdiction is essential with a view to ensure Company's money to be received by them by way of premiums. Also first class Organisers, Inspectors and Superintendents to organise, supervise, and control all such establishments throughout the Presidency of Bombay. Gentlemen and Ladies of thorough Insurance experience and good education should only apply. Ladies are also insured. Very good prospects for devoted, earnest, hardworking and loyal persons already in the line. Apply to Box No. 551, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Man, having practical experience in Science and Chemistry. State experience and pay. Apply to Box No. 562, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R294

WANTED—An experienced MECHANICAL HINDU MOTOR DRIVER, who is well conversant with the repairs of the Car. Apply personally to K. C. MARROTT, 166, Hornby Road, Bombay.
A 21055

QUALIFIED MIDWIFE, Hindu vegetarian wanted for Shrimali Vanick Dispensary, Mangrol (Kathawar). Starting salary Rs. 50 p.m. Apply with testimonials to VANDRAVANDAS DAYAL, 84, Bazar Gate, Bombay.
A R290

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET in Oriental Buildings, Second Floor, West side, an Office of 778 square feet area with windows to South and West Airy and central. Rent Rs. 225 per month. Apply to the MANAGER, Oriental Life Assurance Co., Ltd.
C21050

A SPACIOUS GROUND FLOOR for Show room or Offices with a large basement to be let in the centre of business locality. Apply CLUBWALLA AND CO., 10, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R274

EDUCATIONAL

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—A beautiful, educated, grown-up BRIDE, not orthodox, for a well educated Agarwala, having extensive landed properties, and also drawing good salary as professor. No sub-caste restrictions. Please reply Box No. 560, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R284

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St. Fort, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—50000 Sft. of 3" SHAHABAD STONES. Lowest quotations F.O.R. or delivered Lower Parel, may be sent to G.S. CHANDEL & CO., Contractors, Andheri, BOMBAY.
G 21043

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

INDIAN MUSIC—If you wish to learn it well and thoroughly, write for Maarifut Nagmat by Th. Nawab Ali Khan. Price of the 1st and 2nd volume Rs. 4 and Rs. 5 each. The first volume available in Urdu only. The 2nd volume both in Urdu and Hindi. Apply to the MANAGER, ADBI PRESS, Latouche Road, LUCKNOW.
L R281

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

NEW 2nd hand FORD CARS FOR SALE. Apply FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay.
JA 21058

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JEWELLERS LTD

JUST LANDED

A FINE CONSIGNMENT OF

CHINESE CARVED IVORY NECKLACES

TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE HEADQUARTERS, BOMBAY DISTRICT, will move from No. 4, Queen's Road, to Assaye Buildings, Colaba, at 1 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 1st November, 1924.

Postal Address:—
HEADQUARTERS,
Bombay District,
Assaye Buildings, Colaba,
Bombay No. 5.
21040

NOTICE

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPG. AND WG. CO. LTD.

THE 50TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share holders of the Khatau Makanji Spg. and Wg. Co., Ltd., was held at the Registered Office of the Company, Laxmi Building, 42, Bullard Pier, Fort, on the 24th October, 1924, when a Dividend at the rate of Rs. 6 (Rupees Six) per share free of Income Tax for the year ended 30th June, 1924, was sanctioned and it will be paid on and after Monday the 3rd November, 1924, between the hours from 12 30 p.m. to 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The DIVIDEND WARRANTS will be issued on production of share certificates at the Registered Office of the Company to the Share holders, whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 17th October, 1924.

R. A. TARKHAD,
Secretary.
Bombay, 24th October, 1924.
21039

NOTICE

I HEREBY NOTIFY that Mrs. JAMNABAI KHIMJEE, who was a partner in the firms of Messrs. Assur Veerjee and Sons, and Assur Veerjee, has ceased to be so from Samvant 1981, Kartik Sud 1st, WEDNESDAY, the 29th October, 1924, and that I am now the SOLE PROPRIETOR of the said firms.

KHIMJEE ASSUR VEERJEE.
R276

BIKANER STATE RAILWAY.

KOLAYAT MELA, 1924.

DURING the period of the ensuing MELA at Kolayat from the 7th to the 11th November inclusive, 2nd and 3rd class return tickets will be issued at Bikaner for the journey from Bikaner to Kolayat and back at a fare and a half for the double journey viz.

Rs. 3-11-0 for the Second Class.
Rs. 1-11-0 for the Third Class.

Intermediate Class tickets will not be issued.

Extra pilgrim trains will be run between Bikaner and Kolayat as required to meet the rush; the time-table of trains between Bikaner and Kolayat will be published at Bikaner in due course.

The Bikaner State Authorities will make special arrangements at Kolayat for the safety and comfort of pilgrims attending the Mela.

Reserved accommodation in the Upper Classes may be secured by application to the Traffic Superintendent not later than the 3rd November, but for such accommodation full tariff fares will be charged.

Reserved accommodation in the 3rd class will not be provided.

For the convenience of pilgrims a temporary Booking Office will be opened near the Bikaner City Gate and tickets may be purchased there or at the Bikaner Railway Station between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. Tickets will be available for outward journey to Kolayat on the day of issue only and for the return journey from Kolayat on any day up to 12th November.

R. D. CONNELL,
Traffic Superintendent.
B. S. Railway.
Bikaner,
Dated, 20th October, 1924.
20978

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that the Power of Attorney given by Messrs. Assur Veerjee & Sons, Assur Veerjee and Khimjee Assur Veerjee, dated 15th of March, 1922, in favour of Mr. Laxmidas Haridas is hereby REVOKED.

ASSUR VEERJEE & SONS.
ASSUR VEERJEE.
KHIMJEE ASSUR VEERJEE.
R288

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

TELEPHONES SECONDHAND.

A large number of secondhand Ericson Magneto Telephones for disposal: tested and equal to new, Rs. 40 each. Apply:—BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LTD., Telephone Buildings, Bombay.
20789

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "Tamba Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 1st November, 1924, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Erjcson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1324 of 1922.

TAHIRA MOHSIN TYABJI ..... Plaintiff
vs.
EBRAHIMKHAN KARIMKHAN. Defendant

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 10th day of January, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 17th day of November, 1924, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground together with the messuage hereditaments and premises standing thereon situated at Matheran in the District of Kolaba in the Registration Sub-district of Karjat, containing by admeasurement three Acres and nineteen Gunthas be the same a little more or less and described and particularly denoted as No. 102 in a certain map or plan deposited with the Collector of Kolaba and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Kahraga Road, on or towards the West by Matheran Road, on or towards the South by the property of Ratanbai Kapadia and on or towards the North by the property of Mancherji Banaji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Esmail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 11th day of April, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
20927

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 387 of 1923.

RAMDAS RANCHODDAS ..... Plaintiff
vs.
THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE OF BOMBAY and others. ..... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 12th day of June, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 3rd day of November, 1924, at the hour of half past four O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All those four pieces or parcels of leasehold land together with the messuages tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Powalla Road and Grant Road, without the Fort in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, forming part of a large piece of land, which whole piece of land was formerly registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 161-161, 422, 422, 443, 479, 489, and 591, New Nos. 13668, 13669, 13027, 13928, 13953, 13994, 14015 and 15093 Old Survey Nos. 179, 179, and 180 and New Survey Nos. 1/7371 and 1/7384 and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward Nos. 2061 (1), 2062 (2) and 2062 (1A) and Street Nos. 1, 1a, and 29 and bearing Cadastral Survey Nos. 1153-54, 55 of Girgaum Division and is bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the north and west by the property belonging to the estate of the late Gopaldas Madhavdas, on or towards the south by the property of Hormusji Merwanji Karrana, on or towards the East by Powalla Road and which said piece of land admeasures 1,263 square yards or thereabouts and which is held under a Lease dated the 20th day of December, 1917, made between Rustom Sorabji Powalla and another of the one part and Abdul Kadar Ibrahim Gunjawalla and another of the other part for a term of 999 years at a monthly rent of Rs. 199-4-10 and which property is known as the Simplex Building.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM AND MADAN, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 5th day of September, 1924.

R. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
20767

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BALWANT HARISHANKER MANTRI has contracted with our clients, SITABAI, wife of Sitaram Bhai Rele, and SITARAM BHAI RELE, for the absolute sale to them free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albo Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Tenure land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the Nigdawari Oart, on Breach Candy Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 350 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 990 and 993 (1) and Street Nos. 8 and 11, and registered by the Collector of the Land Revenue along with other land under Collector's Old Nos. 524, 524, 524, New Nos. B/2560, A/2560, IBA/2560, Old Survey Nos. 549, 549, 549, and New Survey Nos. 1A/7751, 1A/7750, and Cadastral Survey No. 143, Girgaum Division, and bounded as follows: i.e., to say, on or towards the East by the property formerly of Bal Dinaji and now of Dr. Jayaker, on or towards the West partly by passage and beyond that by the property of Anandrao Laxaman Nair, on or towards the North by the Fazendari land of which the Vendor is the Fazendar, and on or towards the South by the property of Devidas Rupji, and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 1st day of November, 1924.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
21057

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 13, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24083.

AUCTION SALE OF 34 BALES GREY WHITE AND TURKEY RED YARN.

Messrs. MENESSE AND CO. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 3rd November 1924 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms by order of the Office concerned and on A/ct and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Laloobhoy Kavaldass of Pychowni the following goods:—

1367/75 9 Bales Turkey Red Yarn (Banana Gatherers) 2/40 S.
1389/95 10 Bales Turkey Red Yarn (Tiger and Cub) 40 S.
113/117 5 Bales American Grey Yarn 32s.
118/127 10 Bales American Bleached Sewing Yarn 2/30 S.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MATERIALS AND STORES, AT THE G.I.P. RAILWAY STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th November 1924 at 1—30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MENESSE and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G.I.P. Railway Company's Stores Depot Parel:—

A quantity of Old and Unserviceable materials and stores consisting of Empty Casks chunam pans, Drums, Paint kegs, Varnish Tins, G. I. Buckets; Forges; Bellows, Hoop Iron, Lamps of sorts, Staves of Cask, Trolly Wheels, Leather Cloth Cuttings, Canvas and Leather Pipes, I. R. Cuttings, and Scrap, Vacuum Pipes, Clocks and Watches Beakers; Hammers, Augers, Locks; Glass Scrap, Ink Bottles Tin Lining, Kerosine oil Empty cases, Battery boxes, I. R. Rolling Rings, Steel Files, Aluminium scrap; Empty packing cases, wooden crate; Hydraulic Cranes; Wells lights. A big lot old C. I. sheets; Dummies, Safety lamps, Typewriters; Cash safes; A big lot paint; and sundry other stores.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required when the lots are knocked down and the balance must be paid and materials removed within 14 days excluding Holidays from the day of sale failing which ground rent will be charged by the Railway Company.

MENESSE & CO.

VORA & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
Medow Street,
(near the Central Bank).
Tel. No. 24065.

Messrs. VORA & CO., Auctioneers will on THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at their above address where the furniture has been arranged for sale by public auction comprising dining table, chairs, almirahs, writing tables, dressing chest of drawers, teapoys, drawing room, sets of sofas and chairs, chesterfield sets, gramophones, electric lamps, and fans, easy chairs, show cases etc.

On account and risk of the party concerned.

Precious brilliant djamonds, emralds, pearls and ruby ornaments comprising necklaces, bracelets, earrings, pendants, risernigs single djamonds rings, pearl malas, toranbars collars, tie pins, etc.

Property is on view.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 3 P. M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 37 CARPETS AND 52 RUGS.

By order of Messrs. Haji Abdull Aminoff on account and at the risk of The B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the Godown of the aforesaid Messrs. Haji Abdull Aminoff at Peshawar B. Cantt. Pirkhan Street, New Naggoda, on MONDAY the 3rd November, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.):—

1 lot of 10 carpets and 38 Rugs damaged by Sulphuric Acid in transit of consignment as per Invoice No. 110 R/R No. 875 of 1-8-24 from Peshawar to Carnac Bridge.

1 lot of 27 carpets and 14 Rugs damaged by Sulphuric Acid in transit of consignment as per Invoice No. 111 R/Rt. No. 876 of 1-8-24 from Peshawar to Carnac Bridge.

The above goods will be on view two days prior to the date of sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

On SUNDAY, the 9th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 110, Eldge Road, "Malabar Villa," the valuable and handsome made to order household furniture by Messrs. John Roberts, Deoji Kanji, and other well-known makers, also old blackwood carved furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware, full iron framed sweettoned Cottage Piano, "His Master's Voice" Gramophone Cabinet with records, etc., etc.

The property of Mr. Walk.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE AREA OF AGRICULTURE LAND AND A LARGE TILE AND BRICK FACTORY WITH MACHINERY FOR MAKING BRICKS AND TILES AT KALYAN.

Under instructions from Mr. James Stott Receiver in Suit No. 90 of 1923 Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on to-day the 3rd instant sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 120 Apollo Street, Fort, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following:—

All those pieces or parcels of land or ground with the messuage factory, Drying shed, Pug Mill, Engine and boiler House, Kiln, Chimneys, office buildings, godowns and chawls standing thereon, properties marked 134 situate at village Umbarda and property marked 35 at village Manon Sub Division and Taluka Kalyan and District Thana admeasuring 24 acres and 28 3/4 Gunthas or thereabouts be the same little more or less (bearing various entry and Survey numbers and area).

VASOONDRI PROPERTY (KALYAN)

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage or shed or structure standing thereon situate lying and being in the Village of Vasoondri near the Titwala Station in Kalyan Taluka Zilla Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Vasoondri containing by admeasurement 197 acres and 26 Gunthas or thereabouts which bears various entry numbers, survey numbers Hissa number, and area of productive and unproductive land with assessment.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, list of Machinery and for Entry and Survey numbers and the area with assessment apply to Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe Solicitors at "Standard Building" Hornby Road or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
CINEMA AT 6-30 p.m.
"THE PRINCESS OF NEW YORK"
with DAVID POWELL.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"WHERE THE PAVEMENT ENDS"
with ALICE TERRY.

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"THE DAREDEVIL"
with TOM MIX.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

ATHE CINEMA

LOYAL, OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT AT 6, 8 AND 10.

CRADLE OF THE WORLD

Parts one and two

...table pictures of a great 5000 miles ...rough the wild tracts of Central ... Thrilling adventures with Jungle ...and strange people of an untamed ... film which will stir you by its ...us daring and danger.

RUTH ROLAND

IN

RUTH OF THE RANGE

Episodes five and six

THE TEMPLE DUNGEON

AND

THE PITFALL

Ruth struggles on towards her goal. Her enemies determined to outwit her, trap her at every point, but she in turn defeats them counting her life for nothing. The adventure in the Temple of Sacred Fire is the most thrilling ever seen, Death seems certain—Can she be saved?

PATHE GAZETTE

FINGER PRINTS

(Parrott Comedy).

Prices; Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, As. 8 and As. 4 including Tax.

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 a. m. and 1 p.m. AND 5 p. m. AND 11 p. m.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Direction: Madan Theatres, Ltd.

AGAIN TO-NIGHT

and

EVERY EVENING AT 9-30

(Thursday's performance in the presence of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Wilson)

E. J. CARROLL

Presents the World's Greatest Monarch of the Mirthful Mood

SIR [redacted]RY LAUDER

Who before an overwhelming audience on Saturday evening achieved one of

THE GREATEST TRIUMPHS

of his

WONDERFUL CAREER

Supported by

9 STAR ARTISTS 9

of the

HIGHEST INTERNATIONAL REPUTATION

including

CARNE AND KELLEWAY
HARRY MOORE,
THE HILO DUO. EDDIE GRAY
LYDIA CARNE, PAULYNE BINDLEY

SPECIALLY AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA

Conducted by

CHARLES J. AVES

Please Note:—

COMPLETE CHANGES OF PROGRAMME

on

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

BOX PLANS AT ROSES upto 5-30 p. m.

After 7 p. m. Plan for To-Night's performance at Theatre.

Prices:—Rs. 10, 8, 5-12, 3-6, and 2/4/- Inclusive of Tax.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

ONE GRAND

SIR HARRY LAUDER

MATINEE PERFORMANCE

will be given on

Saturday next, 8th November

Starting as at 5-30 p. m.

Everything as at Night

BOX PLAN OPEN TO-MORROW TUESDAY AT ROSE'S.

PRICES AS USUAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADELEINE

presents

SANSONIA

in

"The BRIDGE OF SIGHS"

A Convincing Historical Romance of

LOVE—HATE AND REVENGE

mounted with Rare Artistic Beauty and Skill in

SETTINGS OF VENETIAN SPLENDOUR!

"The BRIDGE OF SIGHS"

as described in the "CHILDE HAROLD"

by

LORD BYRON

and adapted from a celebrated Novel by

MICHAEL ZEVACO

The BRIDGE OF SIGHS

featuring

SANSONIA

The Strongest Man in the World

and

supported by a Selected Cast of well-known Artists.

SEE—

The Innumerable Scenes of
The Original Beauty and Dazzling Splendour of Ancient VENICE
The Grandeur of Her Palaces
The Enchantment of the Lagoon
The Venetian Beauties
The Bewitching Dancers
The Grand Dancing Halls

All forming a Wonderful Background to A Story vibrating with

ROMANCE—ADVENTURE—HATE AND REVENGE.

"The BRIDGE OF SIGHS"

A Picture Really GREAT. GRAND, & GORGEOUS, in 24 Amazingly Splendid Reels

THIS WEEK—The First EIGHT Reels

Please come early, in time, as the programme includes no other item except The Opening Eight Parts of this Great Picture.

DAILY 3 Shows, commencing 6-30, 8-15 and 10

NO INCREASE IN PRICES

Our Popular Admission Rates—Rs. 1-8; 1. As. 12—9—6 and 3

NOTHING SO GREAT, GRAND & GORGEOUS EVER SEEN

as

"The BRIDGE OF SIGHS"

featuring

SANSONIA

The Strongest Man in the World

now appearing at

The Bombay's New Palatial Picture-House

CINÉ MADELEINE Tram Terminus, GRANT ROAD.

WEST-END

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK

"A MASTERPIECE PHOTO-PLAY"

"THE FIGHTING ADVENTURER"

6 Reels—featuring the popular Stars

PAT O'MALLEY and MARY ASTOR

The Programme includes the International News and a Comedy.

To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA (NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

TOWN HALL.

SUNDAY, November 9th, 1924

at 5 p. m. (S. T.)

Miss BHIKHAIJI L. PALAMKOTE'S

CONCERT

in aid of

CONCERT HALL FUND.

Under the presidentship of Mr. Jahangir J. Vimadalal, Solicitor.

14 PERFORMERS

with Miss. PALAMKOTE'S PUPILS.

The programme includes Music by Mozart; Beethoven; Haydn; Mendelssohn; Gonnod, Nickolai; Moskowski, Ed. Germann, &c. &c.

2 Piano Solos; 2 Piano Duets; 1 Piano Trio; 2 Instrumental Quintets; 1 Vocal Duet; 1 Violin Solo; 1 Vocal Quintet.

Miss Palamkote's New Book of 1924 will be given Free at the Town Hall.

Tickets Rs. 5 and Rs. 2 can be obtained at Miss Bhikhaiji L. Palamkote's "Music Studio," opposite Patell Mansions., 61., Cumballa Hill; or at the Town Hall on the day of the Concert at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents this WEEK

Majestic's Super Production

SHAH JAHAN

Saturday, Sunday and Holiday begins at 3 p. m.

Week days begins at 5 p. m.

Usual Popular Rates.

A FANCY SALE

in aid of the

ORPHANS IN ST. JOSEPH'S FOUNDLING HOME

Will be held on the premises

on the 6th at 5 p. m.

and

7th, 8th and 9th November from

9-30 to 7 p. m.

His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay has kindly consented to open the Bazaar.

BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 1.

S S Japan, Cocklin, Mauritius.
S S Khandala, Downing Durban.
S S Tamba Maru, Fujisuwa, Kobe.
S S Zayani, Ashby, Busreh.
S S Vasna, Fitzherbertz, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 2.

S S Simla, Bruin, Calcutta.
S S ClanMacbride, Brocklbank, Tuticorin.
S S Tokushima Maru, Tukuda, Kobe.
S S British Colonel, Davis, Mahomerah.

LOADING.

Nov. 1.

Steamer Aquileia for Genoa.
Steamer Khandala for Durban.
Steamer Chinkoa for Rangoon.

S S Japan:—The steamer Japan, 3837 tons, Captain C Cocklin, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Khandala:—The B I S N Company's African mail steamer Khandala, 3281 tons, Captain J P Downing, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Tamba Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tamba Maru, 3570 tons, Captain Fujisawa, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Zayani:—The P G S N Company's steamer Zayani 2627 tons, Captain Ashby, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Company's steamer Vasna, 1932 tons, Captain D C Fitzherbert, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Simla:—The Graham T Company's steamer Simla 3811 tons, Captain Bruin, sailed yesterday from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Clan Macbride:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macbride, 3009 tons, Captain T. Brocklbank, sailed yesterday from harbour for Tuticorin with same bottom cargo.

S S British Colonel:—The S W Company's steamer British Colonel, 4141 tons, Captain D C Davis sailed yesterday from harbour for Mahomerah, with a general cargo.

S S Tokushima Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tokushima Maru, 3703 tons, Captain K Fukuda, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and 9 passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(SATURDAY, November 1.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
2 Narkunda 9699 London, 8/11 M M & Co.
3 City of Nagpur, 6289, Glasgow, 5/11, K Nixon.
5 Simla, 3810, Colombo, 2-11, Graham Tdg. Co.
7 Scindia, 3247, Glasgow, 12-11, Graham Tdg. Co.
8 Arcturus, 3816, New York, 3/11, Volkart Bros.
9 City of Marseilles 5284, U. K. 1-11 K Nixon, and Co.
10 Aquileia 4201, Genoa 15-11 M Italiana.
11 Cracovia 4566 Trieste, 1/11 L Triestino.
12 Nordkyn, 2936, Karachi 3/11 L Edward Ltd.
13 Dictator, 3149 Dunkirk, 3-11 T M & Co.
14 City of Madras, 3048 Karachi, 11/11, J
15 Padua, 3678, Antwerp, 3/11, M M and Co.
16 York Castle, 3458, 10-11, T. Morrison & Co.
17 Marie Maerek, 3037, Dunkirk, 5-11 T. Morrison and Co.
B P S Dongola 4279, Aden, 1-11 M M & Co.
18 Khandalla 3300 E Africa, N F M M & Co.
19 British Colonel 4141, Abadan, 3-11 S Wallace and Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Shunko Maru, 5027, Kobe, 9/11, O S K.
5 Umona, 2388, Dunkirk, NF, Grahams and Co.
7 Cl. Macbride, 2009, Malabar, 2/11, J F and Co.
8 Ganga, 1933, Genoa, 4-11 L Triestino.
9 Takushimn Maru, 4257, Kobe, 3-11, N Y K
10/11 Dara, 3083, Mauritius 10/11, T Morrison.
12/13 Jehangir, 2157, Jeddah, 5/11, T M and Co.
14 Chakla, 1727, K'chi, 1/11, M M and Co.
16 Karachi 124 Malabar, 3-11, R Assaria and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Bankura, 1905, Basra, 5/11, M M and Co.
B Gamaria, 3232, Calcutta, 3/11, M M & Co.
B/Q Zayani 2627, N.F. N.F. H S Shubtary and Co.
C/E Chinkoa 3295 N.F., N. F. M M & Co
H Magwe, 80, NF, NF, Bhajekar & Khopkar.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Naldera due about 7th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Devanha due about 13th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 14th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 21st November, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 5th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Mansla due about 3rd November, Agent B S N Co.
Margha due about 17th November Agent B I S N Co.
Naringa due about 15th December, Agent M M & Co.
Manora due about 5th January, Agent M M & Co.
Morvada due about 29th January, Agent M. M. and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Massilia due about 7th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Paris due about 7th November, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
California due about 13th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Genoa due about 14th November, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
City of Cairo due about 28th November, Agent K N Co.
City of Manchester due about 6th December, Agent K N Co.
Circassia due about 12th December, Agent Graham T Co.
Olympia due about 22nd December, Agent Graham T Co.
1 Tiepolo (not fixed).

FROM HULL.

Vigo due about 23rd November, Agent J. F. Co.
Bassano (not fixed), Agent J F. Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Teichenfels due about 3rd November, Agent L Edward and Co.
Trifels due about 6th November, Agent L Edward.
Werdenfels (not fixed) Agent L Edward.
Argenfels (not fixed), Agent L Edwards.
Crostafels (not fixed), Agent L Edward.
Hohenfels (not fixed), Agent L Edward.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Hemland due abou t18th November, Agent Graham T Co
Vinstra due about 7th December, Agent, Graham T Co.
Japan due about 31st December, Agent Graham T. Co.
Rena due about 20th January, Agent Graham T. Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Konderkerk due about 3rd January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Bovenkirk due about 3rd November, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Ridderkirk due about 12th December, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Meerkirk due about 22nd November, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Streefkerk, due about 24th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Trieste due about 7th November, Agent Lloyd Triestino.
Pilsna due about 18th November, Agent Lloyd Triestino.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa due about 1st December, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Boston due about 5th November, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Hankow due about 19th November, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Algic due about 10th November, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE.

Merioku Maru due about 17th November Agent N Y Kaisha.
Ceylon Maru due about 29th November Agent N Y Kaisha.
Hakodate Maru due about 3rd December, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Hobe Maru due about 16th December, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Sicilia due about 15th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sardinia, due about 14th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa due about 15th November, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 1.

S S Scindia for Liverpool:—350 bales wool, V Oomersey, 122 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co. Ltd. 400 cwt ground nut oil cakes (seriments), N V Velmohamed, 188 bales wool, D Koondanmall; 188 bales wool, S Hassam; 1875 cwt linseed oil cake, A Bhanji and Bros. 400 bales cotton, Gill and Co.; 98 bales wool, G Gumanmall; 135 bales wool, C Ramswarup; 16 bales wool, R Kabra; 15 bales wool, B Shrivalabh; 15 bales wool, H Ramgopal; 22 bales wool, R Virchand; 11 bales wool, M Balia; 15 bales wool, M Mangalchand.

S S Scindia for Philadelphia:—5 pckages cotton and woolen carpets, The American Express Co.

S S Scindia for Marseilles:—50 cwts gum tragaconth, E Virjee and Co.

S S Scindia for Glasgow:—2000 cwt linseed oil cakes, A Bhanji and Bros.

S S Dictator for Dunkirk:—1000 cwt castor seed, E D Sassoon and Co. Ltd.

S S Arcturus for New York:—2000 cwt castor seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Arcturus for Philadelphia:—34 bales cotton waste, J Motilal 21 bales cotton rags J Motilal, 67 casks wet salted goat skins, Briskey Company.

S S Nardkyn for Hamburg:—2000 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros.; 1000 cwt Ajwan seed, Volkart Bros.; 120 cwt Apricot kernels, Tamboli and Co.; 575 bales cotton fly, B Meyer and Co. 4 bales wool, B Meyer and Co. 25 bales wool, Shamji Mal; 1201 cwt Ajowan seed, C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Nardkyn for Gothenbury:—100 cwt. Fennel seed, E Virjee and Co.

S S Aquileia for Genoa:—4340 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co. Ltd.; 4000 cwt linseed Strauss and Co Ld.; 3000 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Bros. 2300 cwt teelseed, Ralli Bros.; 50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

S S Aquileia for Naples:—16000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros. 4000 cwt teel seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Narkunda for London:—18 bales cow hides tanned, C Rahimtoola and Sons, 1000 cwt ground nut oil cakes, The Alliance Trading Co.; 5 bales Goat skins tanned J Rahimtoola; 7 bales cow hides tanned, Meyer Nissim; 2 cases cotton embroidery, woollen Numdas, D Chellaram; 2 case cotton embroidery, B J Bhungara; 1 case cotton curtains B J Bhungara; 3 case cotton curtains T. Parsaram; 10 tons Pyro Ore, W and A Graham and Co. 40 cwt fishmaws, H A Mohamed and Sons.

S S Amblestone for Hull:—4000 cwt linseed, Strauss and Co. Ltd.; 2000 cwt cotton seed, Volkart Bros.; 24000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Umona for Barcelona:—4000 cwt castor seed, Volkart Bros.; 2000 cwt Linseed, Volkart Bros.; 2000 cwt linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Tokushima Maru for Kobe:—303 bales cotton G Karanjia Ltd; 200 bales cotton G Dossa and Co.

S S Tokushima Maru for Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

S S Tokushima Maru for Osaka:—300 bales cotton, C Damjee and Sons; 200 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ld.

S S Soudan for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Ali Bros.

IMPORTS.

1st November 1924.

S S Cracovia, Agents:—Lloyd Triestino S N Co.:—

From Trieste—185 cases screws, 89 cases Iron chains, 217 cases cotton goods, 891 cases Glass bangles, 217 cases Bolts and Nuts 61 cases Perf. soap, 60 cases Matches, 16 cases Textile goods, 18 cases Enamelled ware, 32 cases Glass beeds, 26 cases Buttons, 51 cases Scravallo's Tonic, 35 cases Rubber shoe 18 cases Hurricane Lanterns, 50 bundles Hurricane Lanterns, 59 bundles Paper, 659 bales paper 17 cases Paper, 270 drums calcium carbide, 100 Flasks Quick Silver.

From Venice—110 bales cottons, 22 bales Tissues, 52 cases Tissues, 170 cases Glass beads 40 cases Boot Laces, 152 cases Silk yarn, 27 cases Caps, 48 cases cotton and silk, piece goods.

From Brindisi:—1675 bags Almonds.

From Bari:—20 cases soap, 2150 bags Almonds.

From Calamata:—300 cases Figs.

From Scio:—10 cases Gum 550 bags Almonds.

From Aden:—10 packages Ivory 10 packages Old Brass, 159 cases Old Brass, 24 bundles clothing, 39 bundles Alkali 36 bags Alkali, 45 jottas Baithran; 38 bags gum Arabic.

S S Jaladuta, Agents The Scindia Steam N Co Ltd:—

From Calcutta:—69 chests Tea, 69 chests Tea Dust, 267 half chest Tea dust, 21 cases Hardware, 84 bags chillies, 30 bales Jute string, 480 bales Jute twine, 386 cases Gunnies, 100 cases Twills, 293 bales paper, 185 bales Hessian cloth.

From Madras:—1 barrel Lubricating oil, 19 cases Aniline colour, 25 bags black jeera, 1296 bales cotton, 139 bales cotton waste, 69 bundles cotton waste.

From Alleppy:—471 bags pepper, 1614 bags copra 1014 robbins copra, 475 bundles coir yarn.

From Cochin:—117 coils coir rope, 1412 bundles coir rope 2328 bundles coir yorn, 300 bundles Bambboo Mats, 250 bundles coaconnut oil, 250 kollies Hooka shells.

From Ponani:—78 bags cocoanuts.

From Calicut:—58 bundles old gunnies 861 bags cocoanuts, 12 bags copra, 36 jottas coir yarn, 46 jottas coir rope.

From Badagara:—1218 bags copra, 746 bags cocoanuts.

From Tellicderry:—188 bags cocoanuts.

From Cannanore:—130 bags cocoanuts.

S S Nagina, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co:—

From Sourabaya:—2605 bags
From Samarang:—5501 bags
From Tegal:—2720 bags Sugar

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 2.

North-east monsoon has caused widespread rain in South Madras. Activity of Western disturbance has been mainly limited to Kashmir.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, Mysore and South-east Madras and local in Kashmir and the Madras Deccan.

A few falls have occurred in Assam, North Bengal, the North-West Frontier Province, the North Madras Coast and Konkan.

The chiew amounts are:—Sonamarg one inch; Calicut five; Cochin two; Trivandrum Trichinopoly, Madras one; Negapattam one and a half; Coimbatore two; Kodaikanal one; Nellore one and a half.

Forecast:—Extension in the Madras Deccan and decrease in Malabar.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, October, 31.

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p. m., 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.887 inches.

Temperature of Air	.. ..	81.7 degree
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.. ..	71.6 „
Dew Point	.. ..	65.7 „
Relative humidity of Air	..	61% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	..	0.2 „
Maximum temperature of Air	..	90.2 „
Minimum	.. ..	74.4 „

General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ENE, WNW, NNW, NNE.

Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight .. .. .. 164 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time.	HIGH WATER Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time.	LOW WATER Depth on Still.
	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	1	0 58	30 1	1	7 4	17 5
		12 56	28 0		19 7	14 4
Sun.	2	7 1	25 8	2	0 20	18 11
		19 27	25 1		14 1	18 10
M.	3	3 35	27 11	3	10 8	19 7
		15 38	25 2		21 42	17 9
Tu.	4	8 50	27 3	4	2 40	16 0
		21 19	27 9		15 24	17 6
W.	5	5 57	26 7	5	13 2	19 2
		18 32	24 6		..	..
Th.	6	7 15	26 5	6	0 48	19 4
		14 58	25 3		14 2	18 5
F.	7	8 18	26 7	7	2 4	19 4
		21 0	26 2		14 54	17 8

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Nov. 3 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 39m. Sunset 6h. 5m.
Nov 4 (Tues.) Sunrise 6h. 40m. Sunset 6h. 5m.
Nov. 5 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 40m. Sunset 6h. 4m.
Nov. 6 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 41m. Sunset 6h. 4m.
Nov. 7 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 41m. Sunset 6h. 4m.
Nov. 8 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 42m. Sunset 6h. 4m.
Nov. 9 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 42m. Sunset 6h. 4m.
Nov. 10 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 43m. Sunset 6h. 3m.

MR. POCHKHANAWALA AT AHMEDABAD

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 31.

An "At Home" was given last evening by Mr. Ardeshar Wadia a local Parsee gentleman in honour of Mr. Pochkhanawala, the Managing Director of the Central Bank of India. After brief speeches referring to the successful career of Mr. Pochkhanawala in the banking line, Mr. Pochkhanawala asked the people not to grow nervous on hearing the bazar reports about the Bank. He also said that if they showed confidence in the Bank its business would greatly increase.

London, Nov. 1.—It is officially announced that the percentage of standard production of rubber, exportable on a minimum duty from Ceylon and Malaya for the quarter beginning November 1st, has been fixed at 50.—Reuter.

London, Nov. 1.—Following a series of Conference of representatives of the principal cocoa-growing communities of the world, a Cocoa Producers' Cooperative Alliance is registered in London as a Company limited by guarantee with the object of acting as a Central Board in London for local cooperative societies.

Cocoa-producing countries are securing the grower better returns.—Reuter.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

BUREAU CONDITION REPORT.

Messrs. A. Norden and Co.'s circular dated September 25th, 1924, say.:—

Cotton:—The outstanding feature of the past week has been the publication of the Bureau Condition Report on Tuesday of 55.4 pointing to a yield of 12,596,000 bales, or a further reduction of 191,000 bales from the promise of September 8th. As the general expectation of the market had been for an indicated yield of 12,800,000 bales or over, the report came as a distinct surprise and resulted in a scramble of shorts and a prependicular advance of over 2 cents per pound.

Controversy as to the size of the crop will, of course, continue unabated, but the view seems to be spreading and is shared by many competent observers that even the last Bureau indication is still too high, and that the final outturn may very likely prove to be nearer 12,000,000 than 12,500,000 bales particularly when it is known that the last report did not cover the latter part of the recent spell of bad weather. The effect on sentiment, especially amongst manufacturers and dry-goods distributors, of this tendency to reduce crop ideas, is in our opinion, bound to be of far-reaching importance as it may well signalize the long awaited improvement in textile conditions. It still is true that the production of goods in this country is in excess of the demand, but this situation might rapidly change. Already a slightly improved tone has been in evidence in dry-goods circles here and a distinct improvement in Lancashire. American mill stocks at the end of August, were the lowest for many years, with those in Europe at very low ebb, coupled with a very slight but progressive increase in the monthly consumption figures, which may be taken as indications that the textile situation may be slowly righting itself.

With prospects, therefore, of but a moderate crop, every bale of which will be needed to supply the world demand, the present price level appears to us as reasonable.

During the period of the early movement, recessions are to be expected, at which times we thing purchases should be made.

The State Pars for the next Bureau Report to be published on October 8th have been issued and figure out for the belt at 233,500 Bales per condition point as against 227,000 Bales for the September 23rd report, so that the ready reckoner initiated by us last year would show as follows:—

Bales.

Condition of 57.—Crop Indication 13,309,500
Condition of 56.—Crop Indication 13,076,000
Condition of 55.—Crop Indication 12,842,500
Condition of 54.—Crop Indication 12,609,000
Condition of 53.—Crop Indication 12,375,500
Condition of 52.—Crop Indication 12,142,000
Condition of 51.—Crop Indication 11,908,500
Condition of 50.—Crop Indication 11,675,000
Condition of 49.—Crop Indication 11,441,500

Coffee:—With frequent sharp fluctuations, the tendency has continued upward with a broadening demand, particularly from shorts. Stress is being constantly laid on insufficiency of supplies, and with speculation in the saddle, higher prices may be seen, but would advise great caution in following advances.

Sugar:—The market has ruled firm on purchases by refiners. The question which continues to agitate the trade is whether or not there will be a surplus of old crop sugars and until this is decided, we would suggest a trading attitude.

The Chicago Market:—Grains have, in the main, continued strong recently principally on reports of a reduction in prospective European crop yields, especially in France. Our Chicago friends feel friendly to Wheat, Oats and Rye on all setbacks. Corn continues to act rather overbought and looks like a sale on rallies.

RUBBER.

London, Oct. 31.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Dec./Jan 17½.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spo Nov. 17 5/8.

Tone:—Closing firm with fair business.

London, Oct. 31.

Rubber market was quiet and week closed firm. American consumers have not been in market for the past fortnight. They probably hope that Stevenson Law might be repealed and are also awaiting the result of English elections and American presidential election. This has kept the prices steady. One authority says that it is more than likely that during the next 12 months America may not exercise same dominating influence on the market as has been the case up to the present. There is distinct evidence of a very large expansion of consumption in Europe. Another authority opines that stock if anything less is 30,000 tons too low. For London, at the same time it is not known how world is secure of its necessary supplies without regular monthly drain on London stock. American buyers realise the importance of their point of view of large stocks in London and unless they are forced to it they prefer to leave London alone. American buyer bought all available supplies estimated at 400 to 500 tons in Hamburg last week. Hamburg dealers promptly sent orders to London to replace their stock with which they have to carry supply to German manufacturers.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

It is officially announced that percentage of standard production of rubber exportable on minimum duty from Ceylon and Malaya for the quarter beginning November 1st has been fixed at 50.

Manchester Guardian, as regards the resolution passed yesterday at the meeting of the international federation of master cotton spinners, says: "It seems to us that the issuing [illegible] the Bureau reports has kept frequent[illegible]ock. Constant adjustment of gamb[illegible]ations which are actual or sup[illegible]ldom be avoided in these days, [illegible] plan is adopted.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 1/32 quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 3/4 3/4 quiet.

London, Oct. 31.

Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 50
Berlin Cheques on London 34 3/4.
Bar Silver (Spot) 34 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Small support—Steady.
Interest day to day loans 2 3/8.
Exchange on India 30 1/st (Bank's buying
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 5th July, 1923.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16.98
Christiania	31.56
Amsterdam	11.47
Switzerland	23.50
Belgium	94.10 yesterdays.
Athens	257.50 yesterdays.
Prague	150.50

London, Oct. 31.

Exchange on London in Paris	86.37
Exchange on London in Germany	18,995,000,000,000
Exchange on London in Italy	104.20

New York, Oct. 31.

Demand Bills	4.52.50

STOCKS., ETC.,

London, Oct. 31

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £90 1/2 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 1/4 —5/8.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 —1/16.
Conversion Loan £79 3/4 plus 9/16.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £103 plus 1/2.
Indian Loan 7 per cent 113 unchanged.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 58 1/2 plus 7/8.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 48 nomi. unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 66 3/4 plus 1/2.
Government Securities 3 per cent 57 3/4 plus 1/2.

DISCOUNTS.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

(Rentes 5 per cent. 22 3/8.)

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 11/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 1/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st	4 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent.	22 3/8

GOLD.

Bombay, November 1.

Ready:—

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Kartak	22-13-3		22-13-6	22-13-6
Magsar	22-14-3		22-14-6	22 14-6

Teji Mandi:—
Kartak 0—4—0
Magsar 0—8—6
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay November 1.

Ready:—77—0—0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Kartak	76-15-0		77-2-0	77-0-0
Magsar	77-4-0		77-7-0	77-5-0

Teji Mandi.
Kartak 0—15—0
Magsar 1—11—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Oct 31.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Nov.7 Dec. nominal 28.
Fine White Java C. and F Calcutta Jan./Mar. sellers 22.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jun./July sellers 19/9.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay Jan. Mar sellers 22/2.
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi Jan./Mar. sellers 22/2.
Tone—Quiet and very little doing.

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank	£136
Chartered Bank	£20 4/8
National Bank	£42 1/8
P. and O. Bank	£10 3/4
Eastern Bank	£5 3/4

BANK T. T.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

Exchange: Bank telegraphic transfer is one shilling six pence and demand is one shilling six and one-thirty-second pence.

Stock Exchange. There was a great buoyancy as a result of election which exceeded the highest anticipations. Advances on improved values prior to Wednesday were for gilt edge securities ½ to 1 per cent., home railway stocks one per cent. over 2 per cent. on upsetting of nationalisation of theme and the prospect of revival of trade industrial notably textile, iron and steel stocks have had substantial advances. There was even greater buoyancy on provincial exchanges.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 1.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool:—

January	13.08 minus .09
March	13.14 minus .09
May	13.15 minus .09
July	13.03 minus .07

Liverpool, Oct. 31.

Total day's sales at Liverpool 6000 bales.
Total day's sales on Spec and for Exp 300 bales.
Total day's sales of East Indian 1,000 bales.
Total day's Imports nil.
Mid Americans Spot—
Universal Standard 13.58 quiet.
Egyptian F G F Sakellaridis 25.60
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)—

January	23.32
March	23.62
May	23.82

New York Noon Call—

January	23.27
March	23.57
May	23.76

New Orleans 10 a.m.—

January	23.17
May	23.58

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 1.

November	13.05 minus .13
January	13.04 minus .13
March	13.10 minus .13
May	13.10 minus .14
July	12.96 minus .14
October	12.32 minus .13

EGYPTIANS.

January	20.73 minus .12

CLOSING PRICES.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Upwards G.O.C. Liverpool:—

Liverpool, Oct. 31.

November	13.18 —.15
December	13.16 —.13
January	13.17 —.13
February	13.18 —.13
March	13.23 —.13
April	13.23 —.13
May	13.24 —.12
June	13.16 —.22
July	13.19 —.11
August	12.90 —.11
September	12.68 —.6
October	12.45 —.6
November	12.32

Tone:—Barely Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 31.

November	22.53 —.32
December	21.45 —.30
January	20.85 —.30
February	20.45 —.30
March	20.05 —.30
April	19.90 —.30
May	19.70 —.30
June	19.50 —.30
July	19.30 —.30

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 31.

M. G. Bengal Good	11.65
M. G. Bengal Fully Good	12.05
M. G. Bengal Fine	12.45
No. 1 Oomra Good	11.70
No. 1 Oomra Fully Good	12.20
No. 1 Oomra Fine	12.70
M. G. Broach Good	11.95
M. G. Broach Fully Good	12.35
M. G. Broach Fine	12.75
M. G. Scinde, Good	11.55
M. G. Scinde Fully Good	11.95
Mr. M. G. Scinde Fine	12.35

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Total Actual Export 5,000 bales.
Total Forwarded 73,000 bales.
Total Imports 61,000 bales.
Total Stock 383,000 bales.
Actual Weekly Sales 30,040 bales.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	407,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain	81,000
Week's Exports to France and Continent	152,000
Week's Receipts to Japan	30,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,170,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports	1,189,000

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.

Futures at New York:—	
January	22.96 plus 01
March	23.25 minus .03
May	23.46 minus .06
July	23.23 minus .02

AMERICAN MARKETS—COTTON.

New York, Oct. 4.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	61,000.
Day's Exports to Great Britain	29,000.
Day's Exports to Continent	30,000.
January	22.86 —.47
March	23.23 —.47
May	23.52 —.48
July	23.25 —.43
Spot Cotton at New York	23.65 —.45
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	22.85 —.55
Futures at New Orleans:—	
January	22.85 —.50
March	23.08 —.50
Silver Foreign mined 69 3/4.	

MANCHESTER MARKET.

There was firm and increased cloth inquiry and more business. Yarns—there was steady demand.
Water Twist 2/-
Printer's cloth 46/9.

WHEAT.

Barletta Russo 63½lbs. Cargo Jan./Feb. sellers 61/3.
Rozario Santa Fe 63½lbs. Cargo Jan./Feb. sellers 62/3.
Tone:—Dull and easier. Free offers.
Australian Jan.5/Feb. sellers 62/6.
Choice White Karachi Dec./Jan. value 60/6.
Soft Red Karachi Oct./Nov. value 59/6.
Tone:—Dull and easier. Free offers. Cargo choice white Karachi paid and sellers for October shipment to France 60.

METAL REPORT.

London, Oct. 31.

English best Selected Copper	£66 3/4.
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£63 9/16.
Copper Braziers	£84.
Yellow Metal	7 7/8.
Hard Spelter	28 1/2.
Corrugated Sheets	£17 1/2.
Tin Block	£260½

BRASS.

Bombay, November 1.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	57	8	0
Do.	1	60	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	60	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	60	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	57	8	0
Do.	2	57	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, November 1.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, English	3/4	63	8	0
Copper	1	63	8	0
Copper	1 1/4	63	8	0
Copper American	1 1/2	66	0	0
Copper	1 3/4	66	0	0
Copper	2	66	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchteka Joint		29	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		41	8	0
Pat Klai		65	8	0
Lead, Country		23	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3/4 to 1		57	8	0
" " 1 1/4 to 1 ½, 1 3/4 to 2		57	0	0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		63	8	0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		66	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, November 1

		per lb.	Rs.	a.	
Kilachand	No.	14 1/2	0	15	0
Kilachand	No.	20 1/2	1	0	6
Currimbhai	No.	12 1/2	0	15	0
Elphinstone	No.	12 1/2	0	15	0
David	No.	10 1/2	0	14	8
Shapurji	No.	10 1/2	0	14	0
Trikamdas	No.	10 1/2	0	14	6
Sattara	No.	10 1/4	0	14	6
Shapurji	No.	6 1/2	0	12	0
Light-house	No.	6 1/2	0	11	9
Japan	No.	40—1	1	8	0
"	No.	42—2	1	4	0
"	No	20	1	1	9
"	No	32	1	5	9

LINSEED.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags 24 1/4 O/N Sellers. 24 3/8 O/N Done.

Linseed Tone—Slow, holders are offering at less money, but not many buyers. 44/6 O/D Sellers. 44/6 Jan/Apl Done and Buyers.

London, Oct. 31.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed paid for October/November shipment at £21 3/4. Slow request and poor trade.

Cottonseed Bombay closed firm paid for October/November shipment at £11 5/8.

Castorseed Bombay sellers for October, November shipment £29 3/4.

RAPESEED.

Ferozepore real bold paid for October shipment £24 3/4.

Toria sellers for Oct./Nov. shipment £25.

Brown Cawnpore sellers for October/November shipment £23 3/8.

SKIN SALE.

Sheep skins sale closed with a good demand. Prices were fairly firm. 808,000 sold. Madras qualities were 6 to 8 pence and Bombay qualities 6 to 9 pence dearer. Tanned hides of the 46,000 offered all were sold. Madras qualities were in active demand and prices averaged 1/2 to one penny advance. Light weights were at extreme rates.

Calf skins.—There was a short supply and were sold at high prices, especially the third qualities. Best Bombay qualities were 1/2 to to one penny dearer and ordinary were fully 1/2 penny dearer. Extra heavy qualities were showing marked improvement.

BARLEY.

London, Oct 31.

Karachi Barley 24 Oct./Nov. sellers.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association)

Bombay, November 2.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	2	3
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	3
Elphinstone	1	2	3
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches:—			
Standard per lb.	1	7	6
Century per lb.	1	7	0
Hindustan per lb.	1	7	6
Fazalbhai per lb	1	7	3
Textile per lb.	1	7	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	7	0
Pearl per lb.	1	6	9
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	5	6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	6	9
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	7	6
Pearl per lb.	1	6	9
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	7	6
Long Cloth 3 Quality—			
Rachael per lb.	1	7	6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	7	3
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	7	3
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40:—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	6	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	6	3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	5	0
Diamond Chula per lb.	1	5	0
Pahelwan per lb.	1	5	0
Salita.—			
Pebaney per lb.	1	6	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	6	6
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	9
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	7	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	8	3
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	7	3
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	9
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	6	10	0
Phoenix per piece	6	6	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	8	0
Hindustan per piece	6	14	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kastarchand per piece	7	10	0
Bombay United per piece	7	10	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	8	8	0
E. D. Racheal	7	0	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl	12	0	0
Hindustan	11	14	0

MORARJEE GOCULDAS AND SP-G. WG. COMPANY, LD.

The fifty-third ordinary general meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company was held at the Company's Office in Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Fort, on Friday, Mr. Ratansi Dharamsi Morarjee presiding.

The Directors' Report on the operations of the Company together with the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1924, stated:—

The net profits of the Company amount to Rs. 4,40,135-10-4 inclusive of the balance of Rs. 18,826-11-4 brought forward from the last year's accounts. The prominent factors affecting the diminished profits were the high prices of cotton which prevailed, the continuous depression of the cloth market during the year under report and the strike which obliged all Mills to close down for fully two months. An ad-interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 50/ per share for the half-year ended 31st December 1923, was paid which absorbed Rs. 57,500/-. From the available balance of Rs. 3,82,685-10-4 your Directors have set apart sums as under:—

Depreciation of Machinery Rs. 2,20,000. Depreciation of Buildings Rs. 55,000; Rs. 2,75,000; and recommend disposal of the balance as under:—Dividend at the rate of Rs. 75 per share for the half-year ended 30-6-24 Rs. 85,250. Balance to be carried forward to next year's account Rs. 21,385-10-4. Grand total Rs. 3,82,635-10-4.

Your Mill premises together with the machinery and ordinary contents and cloth at the shops stood insured on the 30th June 1924, for Rs. 1,99,56,975. The Mill profits and standing charges have also been insured for Rs. 12,00,000.

The report was adopted, dividend as recommended in the report was approved and retiring directors were re-elected for the ensuing year.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

The following report to the shareholders of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., was submitted by the Chairman of the Bank, at the 93th half-yearly meeting held at Yokohama, on the 10th September last:—

Gentlemen:—The Directors submit to you the annexed statement of the Liabilities and Assets of the Bank, and of the Profit and Loss Account for the Half-Year, ending the 30th June, 1924.

The Net Profit of the Bank for the past Half-Year, after providing for all Bad and Doubtful Debts, Rebate on Bills, etc., shows Yen 14,268,835.(60) inclusive of Yen 5,120,364(48) brought forward from last Account.

The Directors propose that Yen 3,000,000(00) be added to the Reserved Fund, and recommend a Dividend at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, which will absorb Yen 6,000,000.(00).

The Balance, Yen 5,268,835.(60), will be carried forward to the credit of next Account.

SASSOON SPG. AND WG. CO., LD.

Out of the 500 weavers of the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd., who had struck work on the 16th ultimo and in consequence of which a lock-out was declared, the management opened the mill on Friday morning and engaged 150 men as fresh hands of those who were already paid off and dismissed.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, November 1.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 31st October 1924.

Cotton	710 Bales.
Wheat	12201 Cwts.
Linseed	7989 "
Rapeseed etc.	3239 "
Gingellyseed	5131 "
Poppyseed	164 "
Groundnuts	1037 "
Castorseed	1147 "
Rice	4582 "
Myrabollams	3394 "
Cottonseed	4829 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	4580 "
Juwar	523 "
Masur	44 "
Barley	2717 "
Bajri	2261 "
Oseed	7117 Tons

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

A Rajkot message says:—Among the important changes in the personnel of the staffs of various departments necessitated by the placing of the Cutch, Kathiawar and Palanpur Political Agencies under the direct control of the Government of India, is the appointment of Colonel White as Civil Surgeon in charge of the West Hospital at Rajkot.

A Cochin message dated the 31st ultimo says, the students of the Parur Government High School, North Travancore, numbering over 800 have gone on strike since yesterday as a result of strained relations between one of the teachers and some students.

The Calicut Municipal Council has passed a resolution that no arrack shops should be allowed within the Municipality.—A. P.

* * * *

Reviewing the annual report on the Excise Administration of the Punjab for the year 1923-24 the Punjab Government remarks that during the last five years there has been a rapid rise in duty on the excisable articles of all kinds and the decrease in the net total revenue. The most serious problems which the Excise Department have to solve in the near future are the problems of illicit distillation of the country spirit and the smuggling of Malwa opium.—A. P.

* * * *

The appeal filed by the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee against the order of the lower court appointing a receiver for the lands connected with the Nankana Sahib Gurdwara came up for a preliminary hearing at the Lahore High Court on Friday before Sir Shadilal, Chief Justice, who admitted the appeal and issued an interim injunction suspending the receiver.—A. P.

* * * *

The Punjab Hindu Conference has passed a resolutions expressing its sympathy with the Hindu sufferers of Kohat and has appointed a Central Relief Committee to afford every kind of help to the Kohat refugees at Rawalpindi and to enquire into the Kohat disturbances.—A. P.

* * * *

The "Pioneer" understands the Sudhar Committee in the Punjab are bringing out a paper to express the views of the Moderate Sikh opinion and "to combat the misstatements of the 'Akali.'"—A. P.

* * * *

The "Pioneer" commenting on the British election says whatever Government was returned to power as a result of the elections, there were no grounds for supposing that there would be any change in the British policy towards India. The outcry in the Indian-edited press that the Conse[illegible] victory at the polls will mean [illegible]sion in India is hollow and will ca[illegible] conviction to any intelligent observe[illegible] recent events.—A. P.

* * * *

Her Excellency Viscountess Goschen presided over the meeting of the National Health and Paly Week Committee at the Government House. The Secretary placed before the meeting the proposals formulated by Committee for the celebration of the week. He also announced that they had received a donation of Rs. 1,000 from the Red Cross Society and a promise of Rs. 500 from Duffering Fund.—A. P.

* * * *

The Colombo correspondent of the "Madras Mail" wires that a painful tragedy occurred in the Colombo Military Hospital on Wednesday night when Major A. R. Walker of the Royal Engineers jumped out from a window, and was almost instantaneously killed. He had thirty years' service in the army and had served in the great war.—A. P.

* * * *

The "Hindusthan Times", Delhi, commenting on the British election results says: The lesson of the election is clear enough. The British public prefers strong wine of a definitive policy whether Socialist or Conservative to the Milk and water compromise of Liberalism. The British history which was marked by the struggle between Conservatism and Liberalism has definitely come to an end by this election and a new chapter has been opened in which opposing forces are not order and progress but capital and labour.—A. P.

* * * *

The Health Week and Exhibition organized by the Municipal Committee Nagpur was opened on Saturday before a distinguished gathering. Dr. Cholkar, President Nagpur Municipality in his address pointed out the utility of holding the Exhibition as an annual function to educate the public in the elementary laws of sanitartion and hygiene. Dr. Gour also spoke.

This year's exhibition is on a larger scale than the previous exhibitions and the infant welfare section has attracted special attention. The exhibition will be open to the public for a week.

At Dacca on Saturday morning a Sub-Inspector of the Punjab Police arrested a Sikh named Lab Singh employed under Major Macpherson as a spee under the false name of Gonda Singh. I is said that the arrested man is wanted at Amritsar in connection with a dacoity and five murder cases.—A. P.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Oct. 31.

Home Department:—Justice T. W. Richardson resigns from bench of Calcutta High Court with effect from 9th November.

Mr. C. L. Philip, I.C.S., and Mr. A. C. Duff, I.C.S., have been placed on special duty in Home Department.

Foreign and Political Department:—Captain Meade 2/6th Rajputana Rifles officiates as Assistant Military Adviser (Gujerat Circle), Indian State Forces. Mr. H. A. F. Metcalfe of Political Department on return from leave is employed on special duty in Foreign and Political Department.

Finance Department:—Mr. Yakubshah has been posted as Assistant Auditor, O. and R. Railway with effect from 13th November. Mr. A. A. L. Parsons is placed on special duty under Railway Board and Mr. Sim on return from leave has resumed office of Financial Commissioner.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

TERESTING FIXTURES DRAWN.

MBAY GYM. VS. DR. KANGA'S XI.

e two-day fixture between the Bombay ymkhana and Dr. Kanga's XI began on former's ground on Saturday afternoon resulted in a draw. The home team k the first knock on Saturday and made 117 s which included 47 by Travers and 23 by rker.

Jamshetji captured 3 wickets for 7 runs a ece in the Gymkhana first innings and hapoo had 4 to his credit for 10 each. Dr. anga's XI went in very late and were 39 for wickets when stumps were drawn.

Bhappoo and B. Kapadia resumed batting on Sunday and although D. K. Kapadia did not bat, scored 153. B. Kapadia was responsible for 42.

With a deficit of 36 the Gymkhana began their second innings and finished with 180. Dr. Kanga's side was unfortunate in the beginning losing D. K. Kapadia after a single run and F. Kapadia being dismissed with two more. Gandhy stayed the top and put up 27 and for 5 wickets only 66 runs were scored.

The scores were:—

BOMBAY GYM.

1st Innings.

Parker	23
Wodehouse	1
Lucas	5
Robinson	8
Mchead	0
Travers	47
Milne	6
Mackinnon	9
Cols F. A.	2
Findlay (not out)	2
Cummings W. M.	13
Extras	1
Total	117

DR. KANGA'S XI.

1st Innings.

Warden c and b Wodehouse	3
Kapadia B. C. and Travers	42
Chothia s.m. C. Milne b Parker	3
Bhappoo B. c.t. Robinson b Parker	15
Ghandhy c. Travers b Parker	8
Kapadia D. K. did not bat	—
Kapadia F. c.t. Mackinnon b Parker	17
Elavia b. Mackmnon	10
Mirza b Findlay	5
Jamshetji c. Travers b. Wodehouse	9
Dr. Kanga H. D. not out	21
Extras	20
Total	153

BOMBAY GYM.

2nd Innings.

Wodehouse b Warden	22
Parker l.b.w. Jamshetji	0
Lucas c. Kapadia b Jamshetji	0
Robinson St. Jamshetji	18
McLeod c. Kapadia b. Jamshetji	23
Cummings c. Bhappoo b. Jamshetji	2
Milne b Warden	4
Mackinnon c. and b. Elavia	11
Travers c. Elavia b. Jamshetji	0
Cole (not out)	14
Findlay b. Jamshetji	31
Extra	5
Total	150

DR. KANGA'S XI.

2nd Innings.

Kapadia D. K. b. Parker	1
Kapadia F. c. and b. Travers	9
Ghandy c. Cummings b. Parker	27
Kapadia B. b. Travers	8
Elavia b. Travers	6
Bhappoo (not out)	18
Mirza, Jamshetji, Warden Chothia and Dr. Kanga did not bat	
Extras	4
Total (5 wkts.)	66

HINDUS DRAW WITH ISLAM GYM.

Another interesting two-day match on the Kennedy Seaface between the Hindu and Islam Gymkhana resulted in a draw on Sunday. The Hindus commenced batting on Saturday and put up 104, eight of the team making only 26, 23 each from Jai and Jog and 20 by Pardeshi saved the Hindus from a decisive defeat. The Muslim had lost wickets on Saturday for 16. Gani and Vali Ahmed commenced batting on Sunday. There was no substantial addition in the score till the arrival of Tamboowalla, who together with Lakhani contributed 53 to the Muslim score. The Hindus had a difference of 34 to make up. Jai, Dongre, Mahale struck form and knocked up 41, 47, and 53 respectively, the last named remaining unbeaten. The Hindus lost only 5 wickets for 174 when the Islam Gym. were given a turn but it was too late in the day to secure 10 wickets and the Muslims made only 36 for 1 wicket.

The scores were:—

HINDU GYM.

1st Innings.

Jai 23, Dongre 4, Pardeshi 20, Jog 23, Mehta V. 1, C. Chandarana 2, Mahale 4, Pupala 9, Godambe 6, M. Chandarana 0, Kaggal 0, extras 12. Total 104.

ISLAM GYM.

1st Innings.

I. Shakoor 10, G. Sheikh 4, Gani 2, Vali Ahmed 8, Barodawalla 8, Boatwalla 12, Rasool 9, Contractor 13, Tamboowalla (not out) 30, A. Khan 0, Lakhani 23, extras 19. Total 138.

HINDU GYM.

2nd Innings.

Jai 41, Pardeshi 17, Dongre 48, Jog 5, C. Chandrana 1, Mahalo 53, Mehta, Godambe, Kagal and M. Chandarana did not bat, extras 9. Total (5 wkts.) 174.

ISLAM GYM.

2nd Innings.

Shakoor (not out) 9, G. Sheikh 12, Gani (not out) 11, (The rest did not bat) extras 4, Total 36.

GOVT. TEL. VS. BOMBAY GYM. 'B'.

The second string of the Bombay Gymkhana won by a small margin against the Govt. Telegraph Recreation Club. Taylor and Champion together put up more than half the Gymkhana total. Five men cold not score a single run. Arklie's 33 was the only good figure on the Telegraph side.

The scores were:—

BOMBAY GYM. 'B'.

Clayton 10, Lewis 14, Champion 31, Hardcastle 0, Taylor 29, Orchard 0, Toogood 14, Robertson 1, Donnelly 2, Johnson 0, Birtwistle 0, Bestwick 0, extras 15, Total 136.

GOVT. TEL. RECREATION CLUB.

D'Cunha 3, Iyer 7, L'Silva 15, Masterton 2, Rodrgines 18, Watkins 5, Fernandes 1, Arklie 33, D'Souza 0, Rodrigues 16, Menezes 16, Brunton 3, extras 3, Total 138.

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN.

LEAGUE RESULTS.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The following are the results of football matches played in the League to-day.—

FIRST DIVISION.

Birmingham 1, Blackburn 1.
Bolton 4, Arsenal 1.
Burnley 1, Sheffield United 1.
Everton 0, Bury 0.
Leeds 2, West Ham 1.
Notts County 2, Manchester City 0.
Preston 0, Newcastle 1.
Sunderland 3, Nottingham Forest 1.
Tottenham 1, Aston Villa 3.
West Bromwich 1, Huddersfield 0.

The match between Cardiff and Liverpool was postponed, the ground being waterlogged.

SECOND DIVISION.

Chelsea 1, Hull 0.
Clapton Orient 0, South Shields 0.
Coventry 2, Middlesborough 2.
Crystal Palace 2, Derby 0.
Leicester 2, Wolverhampton 0.
Manchester United 2, Fulham 0.
Oldham 2, Port Vale 0.
Sheffield Wednesday 3, Bradford City 3.
Southampton 2, Blackpool 1.
Stockport 1, Portsmouth 2.
Stoke 1, Burnsley 1.

THIRD DIVISION: (Southern Section).

Aberdare 3, Exeter 1.
Bournemouth 1, Northampton 2.
Brentford 0, Reading 1.
Brighton 2, Watford 0.
Bristol City 2, Newport 0.
Gillingham 2, Charlton 0.
Luton 3, Queens Park Rangers 0
Millwall 3, Merthyr 1.
Norwich 2, Swansea 0.
Swindon 3, Bristol Rovers 0.

The match between Plymouth and Southend was postponed, the ground being waterlogged.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section)

Accrington 5, Southport 1.
Bradford 2, Wigan 2.
Chesterfield 2, Doncaster 1.
Darlington 3, Walsall 0.
Grimsby 2, Barrow 1.
Halifax 0, Ashington 0.
Hartlepools 1, Lincoln 1.
New Brighton 5, Nelson 0.
Rochdale 2, Tranmere 1.
Rotherham 1, Durham 2.
Wrexham 2, Crewe 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Aberdeen 2, St. Johnstone 1.
Airdrieonians 3, Ayr 0.
Dundee 1, Third Lanark 2.
Hibernians 1, Falkirk 2.
Kilmarnock 3, St. Mirren 2.
Norton 1, Celtic 0.
Motherwell 0, Cowdenbeath 3.
Queen's Park 1, Hamilton 3.
Raith 2, Hearts 0.
Rangers 4, Partick 0.

In an Association football match at Tilburg, Holland, South Holland were beaten by the South Africans by two goals to one.—Reuter.

RUGBY RESULTS.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The following are the results of Rugby football matches played in the Rugby Union to-day:—

Clifton 13, Bath 3.
Blackheath 9, Catford Bridge 3.
Cambridge University 11, London Scottish 3.
Aberavon 11, Cardiff 0.
Coventry 21, St. Thomas 3.
Glasgow Acadamicals 34, Edinburgh Academicals 0.
Edinburgh Institution F. P. 0. West of Scotland 24.
Heriotonians 29, Glasgow High School 0.
Gloucester 11, Plymouth 3.
Gays Hospital 3. Old Blues 3.
Newport 5, Harlequins 0.
Leicester 9, United Services 0.
Neath 6, Llanelly 8.
Royal High High School 8, Watsonians 20.
Stewartonians 12, Glasgow University 3.

The match between Bristol and Devonport Services was abandoned, and the match between Cross Keys and Pentypool was postponed ground being waterlogged.

At Dublin All-Blacks beat Ireland by six points to nil.—Reuter.

NEW ZEALANDERS BEAT ALL BLACKS.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

There was incessant rain at Dublin, this morning, but it ceased at two o'clock though the ground was very heavy when Ireland met All-Blacks before 20,000 spectators. For the first 20 minutes the Irish forwards played splendidly although this only twice seriously threatened the visitors' line and gradually All-Blacks began to hold the Irish pack. Heavy rain was again falling and both sides had difficulty in handling the greasy ball. The Irish forwards were outweighed, and only got possession of the ball in six of twenty scrums in the first half, but they gave a grand display in loose. There was no score at the interval.

Game was resumed in a downpour. The Irish pack made determined rushes, but failed to beat the scientific defence and from the scrum in front of the Irish goal Dalby passed to Cooke who gave Lucas, the latter sending Svenson over. Nopia failed with a kick at the goal, but shortly afterwards he kicked the penalty goal. The game was warmly contested to the end, but there was no further score, the New Zealanders winning by six points to nil.—Reuter.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras accompanied by Viscountess Goschen, Mr. E. C. Wood, Colonel F C Balfour and Personal Staff left Madras by special train for Delhi at 1 p m. to-day. His Excellency and party will return to Madras on November 10th.—A. P.

TATA IRON AND STEEL CO.

A VERY SERIOUS SITUATION.

"A Ditcher" writes in "Capital."

The Bengal Chamber Committee again press on the Government their panacea of bounties to help the Tata's out of the muddle they are in. It would have been more to the purpose if it insisted on a drastic reduction of the overhead charges and a reconstruction of the company which is a demi-semi-State undertaking. I am informed on good authority that before the recent weeding out announced by Mr. R. D. Tata, the overhead charges worked out to Rs. 400 per head which everybody will admit is monstrous. Why should the general tax-payer be sacrificed to such reckless extravagance. It is about time the enormously expensive American contingent were given the "jawab."

* * * *

On the other hand I have it on the best authority that tariff or no tariff the Tata Iron and Steel Company is doomed unless a scheme of reconstruction is taken in hand at once. Owing to large extensions having come into operation, the need for more working finance is being keenly felt, especially as some of the old loans incurred for current finance will mature in the next few months. The directors are naturally anxious to take advantage of the present situation in the Money Market before the busy season sets in next month. It is understood that the underwriters in London of the new debentures are reluctant to lend any more money except on a radical reconstruction of the company which will bring the nominal value of the Preference and Ordinary shares nearer to 100. The real value of such a proposal was explained to the Board of Directors and met with general acceptance with the single exception of Sir Sassoon David. Those who know that the very existence of the company is threatened without such reconstruction, and that neither the Preference nor the Ordinary shareholder will get anything at all in the event of early forced liquidation, are excessively surprised by the Jewish financier's opposition. An informal meeting at Bombay of a large number of shareholders has been arranged for Wednesday, 4th November. In view of the far-reaching consequences to the Bombay Money Market, and the ruin that must follow the catastrophe of closing the works for lack of finance, the meeting is the absorbing topic in local financial circles. This is something for the Government of India to put into its capacious pipe and smoke with serious reflection.

UNITY CONFERENCE AND BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has given notice to move in the Municipal Corporation:

That the Corporation places on record its general endorsement of the objects of the Unity Conference recently held in Delhi and requests the School's Committee to consider and adopt the best method and inculcating in the minds of the boys and girls in the Municipal and aided schools the wholesome lessons in toleration and fellow-feeling embodied in the resolution of the Conference.

DY. MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

He has also given notice to move that pending the report of the Retrenchment Adviser, the appointment of the Deputy Municipal Commissioner be not proceeded with.

TRIAL OF PONGYIS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 1.

The trial of the four Pongyis and one layman commenced to-day before the Western Sub-Divisional Magistrate Mr. Gledhill on a charge under section 307 or in the alternative under section 326 read with section 34 I.P.C. of brutally assaulting Mr. and Mrs. Greason on the night of 9th October with the common intention of committing murder or causing hurt.

Lance-Corporal G. J. Belt of Kings Own Royal Regiment Prof. Greason, Prof. J. Meggitt and Sheik Mobeen, Gharry driver were examined. Further hearing of the case was adjourned till Monday.

SIR HURKISONDAS NURROTAMDAS HOSPITAL.

This Hospital will be opened early in January, 1925. The benefit of the hospital will be given to high caste Gujarati Hindoos. The hospital has been fortunate in securing a highly efficient and popular medical board. Dr. A. K. Dalal F.R.C.S. (Eng.) and Dr. T O. Shah, F.R.C.S. (Eng.) will act as Honorary Surgeons. and Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta M.D., (London) and Dr. P. T. Patel, M.D. (London) will act as Honorary Physicians to the hospital. Dr. Bhaskar B. Yodh, M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.T., M. & H. will be the Resident Superintendent of the Hospital. Dr. Moksh Madan Desai will be the House-Surgeon. The Hospital contains accommodation for 40 beds, 20 beds being for free patients and 20 for paying patients.

Rangoon, Nov. 1. The Deputy-Commissioner of Pegu has telegraphed to say that on 22nd October the villagers of Possendasu in Thanatbin township were attacked by the robbers. The villagers came out promptly at the first alarm and drove off the robbers capturing one. The Governor has sent a message of congratulations to the villagers through the Deputy-Commissioner.—(A.P.)

GANDHI AND BAHAI

SPIRITUAL TEACHERS.

MRS. STANNARD ON INDIA'S CULTURE.

"New Unity" was the theme of Mrs. J. Stannard's lecture at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Saturday. Mr. K. Natrajan, presided on the occasion.

Mr. K. Natrajan in introducing the speaker said that it was matter of great privilege to him to preside that evening when their learned lecturer was going to enlighten them on the teachings and philosophy of the great religious and spiritual prophet of Persia. The speaker was in full sympathy with the movement of Bahaism in as much as he was a follower of the Brahmo Samaj of India. There was a great deal of similarity in the Bahai movement and that of the Brahmo Samaj and he was really glad to be present on that evening.

MRS. STANNARD'S SPEECH.

Mrs. Stannard on rising to speak said that it was a particular pleasure to her to be on the platform with a gentleman who testified to the wonderful spirit of toleration for which India stood. The teachings of Bahaism stood upon the solid foundation of love and truth. Bahaism believed in the oneness of all religions. One of the mottoes of Bahaism was "Fellow-service." Bahais were the citizens of the world. Bahais never quarrel. Fellow service was the source of unity and unity was the foundation of order. These were some of the basic principles of Bahaism. To be useful to society and to love the universe were the main tenets of th teacher of Bahaism. Bahais never recognised race or colour prejudice hence they had no leaders, no ministers and no priests. Bahaism had solved the problem of race arrogance and racial prejudice which were at the root of all the misery and trouble of the world.

CHECK TO INDIA'S PROGRESS.

Mrs. Stannard then went on to the good work that the Bahai movement had done to the world and then dwelt upon the great resemblance of the teachings of Baha-ullah and Mahatma Gandhi. Continuing the speaker said that she had come to India twice before and she was much surprised with the wonderful progress the country had made in all directions. She had opportunities of meeting a number of Indian students and she was much impressed by their brilliance and intelligence. They were fortunate in the possession of such great minds as Mahatma Gandhi, Rabindranath Tagore and Dr. Bose and more still in the possession of a heritage of culture and tradition behind them. But the one thing that bode ill for India was that they in India had allowed a great gulf to grow between the intellectual classes and the masses. That state of things had proved fatal to the alround progress of a nation as could be seen from the examples of Russia, and China.

Continuing the speaker said that what had contributed to the stable growth of England was that she was a small country where any progressive movement filtered through the masses. In England they had a solid and stable middle class which always stood for solid progress.

UNITY CONFERENCE.

Proceeding, Mrs. Stannard referred to the Unity Conference at Delhi. She said that she followed the proceedings of the Conference very keenly and was much impressed by the sight of the leaders of Indian thought assembled to solve the greatest problem that faced India. It was unique in the sense that nothing like it had ever happened in the past. While matter of fact men were busy with their own affairs or helping the cause of communal discord, men of light and leading were racking their brains to solve the problem of unity in the country. Though the efforts of the Unity Conference might not appear to have been fruitful still it had done one great thing viz., to brboadcast the aims and objects of unity to the mass mind of the country. Therein lay its unique value and the importance of the Conference

GANDHI AND HIS TEACHINGS.

Coming to the comparison of Bahai Ullah and Gandhi. Mrs. Stannard said that she looked upon Gandhi more as a patriot and a spiritual leader than a politician in the accepted sense of the term. Mahatma Gandhi like the founder of Bahaism believed that the Law of Love governed all the universe. Love was the greatest power in the world. Everything else melted before the wonderful force of love. Love and unity were the needs of the body politic. Science could not come to their aid to solve the problems of world. The shackles of capitalism, of arrogance and of repression would be snapped by the wonderful power of love. Love and not force would be triumphant in the long run. Mrs. Stannard then referred to her talk with Gandhiji at Delhi and said that when she saw Gandhi the humble, the gentle and the meek and compared him with the Great Master in Palestine she felt as if she was touching the feet of reality.

After Mrs. Stannard's lecture, Miss Shirin Irani dwelt upon the teachings of Bahaism and pointed out how humanity had been wicked enough to turn a deaf ear to the teachings of great prophets and been responsible for discord and disunion. In the end. Miss Irani exhorted the audience to learn the teachings of Bahaism and work for the comity of nations and amity of all peoples.

Mr. Natrajan then thanked both the speakers for enlightening them upon the teachings of one of the greatest teachers of the world. He said that though the history of the world gave them ample examples of the persecution of prophets, India had the unique honour of giving shelter to prophets and followers of different creeds and religions. India had always believed in the abiding law of love and Baha-Ullah had once more re-emphasised and reaffirmed that, that eternal birth in his own original and refreshing way.

CORONER'S COURT.

KILLED ON RAILS.

Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Mahomed Musa, aged 30.

The evidence showed that the deceased was crossing the railway lines near the south end of Dadar Station platform of the B. B. & C. I. Rly. on Saturday afternoon. While he was doing so, he was knocked down by an engine of a down-train. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he succumbed to his injuries five minutes after admission.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

KILLED BY MOTOR CAR.

Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Mr. A. E. Christmas, Manager in the Dyeing Department, Indian Woollen Mills.

It appears that Mr. Christmas along with a lady was driving, on Saturday at about 9-45 p.m., along Mayo Road in the direction of Queen's Statue. Near the High Court one of the head lamps of the motor car went out and Mr. Christmas stepped out of the car to light the same. As he was starting the car, the handle broke. Mr. Christmas recollecting that he was near the 'Varsity Taxi Stand, told the lady that he was going to the stand to get some help from the taxi-drivers. As he was going in the direction of the stand, he was knocked down by a car going towards Colaba. The driver of the car immediately pulled up. A policeman in plain clothes went to the scene, took down the number of the car and got the injured man removed to the European General Hospital. Mr. Christmas however, succumbed to his injuries at 2 a.m. on Sunday. The cause of death, in the opinion of the doctor, was shock and haemorrhage following the injuries.

Further inquest was adjourned.

DEATH FROM "CONGESTION OF BRAIN."

The Coroner concluded inquest touching the death of Gitabai (20) residing at Clerk Road, who it was alleged, was assaulted by her husband and mother-in-law and succumbed to her injuries on the 20th ultimo.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to congestion of brain regarding which there was no satisfactory evidence.

A SAD CASE OF SUICIDE.

On Wednesday one Yeshwant Baboo Savant (35) residing in a chawl at Nagpada committed suicide by throwing himself on the ground from the upper story of the chawl whilst mentally deranged.

It appears that the decased was sleeping in his room on Wednesday night but was found in the morning lying below his window on the ground. He was suffering from fits. At the inquest held by Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN MILL.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, concluded inquest on Friday, touching the death of Genu Yesu (26) an operative of Jamshed Mill, who on the 24th ultimo while repairing a broken belt was caught in the belting, whirled round the shafting and fell on the ground and subsequently died in the J. J. Hospital.

The jury returned a verdict of death by injuries sustained by his having been whirled round the shafting by the belt which broke. The jury remarked that the belting had three patches and was worn out and obviously unfit for use.

A GREAT TRAVEL FILM.

"CRADLE OF THE WORLD" AT PATHE'S.

It is a long time since a picture of such absorbing interest as "The Cradle of the World" has been shown and Pathe's Cineme are to be congratulated on putting out this unique subject. It is not a play, of course, but a complete record of a tour through five thousand miles of Central Africa, that land of strange peoples and big game. The first two parts which are being shown this week give a vivid idea of the daring nature of the undertaking and of the extreme hardships which the party had to overcome. Many of the pictures of wild animals are very thrilling and the task of photographing them in their natural state and surroundings must have presented considerable difficulty and danger. Some of the curious peoples encountered are highly interesting and give an insight into the lives of races of which little is known. Altogether there are eight parts of this extraordinary film and two will be shown each week.

Ruth Roland is continuing her daring adventures and in episodes five and six undergoes some experiences which must make the audience feel devoutly thankful that they are not in her place. The scenes in the dungeon of the temple are some of the most sensational ever screened and even the most placid and hardened cinema goer will find it difficult to refrain from gasping at the position in which Ruth finds herself. Imagine yourself hanging in the mouth of a pit and clinging to the hand of the man who is struggling to pull you back. Slowly but surely the trap door is closing and when it reaches its level the hand which holds you will be severed and you will drop down into a pit full of knives and various terrible arrangements. Not an alluring prospect. And that is only one of the many dangers which this girl faces. For sheer breath-holding excitement it is questionable whether "Ruth of the Range" has ever been equalled.

There is a merry little comedy in the programme called "Finger Prints" and also another Pathe Gazette.

PHEROZESHAH MEHTA ANNIVERSARY.

MEETING ON WEDNESDAY.

Under the joint auspices of the Mazdyasni Mandal Khorshed Mandal, and Young Men's Zoroastrian Association, a cosmopolitan public meeting is to be held, under the presidency of Mr. Maneckji K. Patel, on Wednesday, the 5th November, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, to celebrate the Jayanti of the late Sir Pherozesha Mehta who died on 5th November 1915. Messrs. Vithalbhai J. Patel, Khorshed F. Nariman, Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson, Miss Mitha Tata, Messrs. Hoseinbhai Lalaji, N. M. Joshi and Jamnadas Dwarkadas will deliver short speeches of ten minutes' duration on the life of Sir P. M. Mehta. Music specially composed for the occasion in honour of the memory of the great Tribune will be rendered by Messrs. Hermes, Bhesania and Kapadia. As a large number of ladies are likely to attend the meeting, many of whom may be ignorant of the English language, speakers who could address the meeting in Gujarati are requested to do so, while the rest will speak in English. A printed programme of the proceedings, with Sir Pheroze's photo will be distributed at the meeting free of charge. Members of all communities are invited to attend the meeting that is to be held in honour of one of the wirthiest sons of India.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3.40 p.m.
Phadke's Art Exhibition, Rambag, C. P. Tank, 3 to 11 p.m.

TUESDAY, November 4.

B. A. Pass Examination Results, 2 p.m.
Phadke's Art Exhibition, Rambag, C. P. Tank, 3 to 11 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5.

Public meeting re Pherozeshah Mehta's Jayanti, Sir C. J. Hall, 6 p.m. (S. T.).
Padke's Art Exhibition, Rambag, C. P. Tank, 3 to 11 p.m.

SATURDAY, November 8.

The s.s. Narkunda with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, Nov. 9.

Miss Palamkote's Concert in aid of Concert Hall Fund, Town Hall, 5 p.m.

KING GEORGE HINDU SANATORIUM, NASIK ROAD.

The total number of patients treated during the month of October, 1924 was 982, males 386, females 240 and children 356. There were 260 new admittance, the average attendance was 37.7.

WIRELESS CONCERT.

An experimental wireless concert consisting chiefly of Indian music has been arranged at the Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Gardens, on Wednesday, (5th inst.) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) (4-20 p.m. (B.T.) It will be open free to the public.

A MUNIFICENT DONATION.

Bai Mohanibai the widow of Seth Fatehchand Ravaldas, Hundi-broker, has donated the sum of Rs. 25,000 as a Permanent Fund to the Maternity Home conducted by "The Women's Health and Education Society" at Shikarpur. The Society opened the Maternity Home and the Secondary Girls' School in June last. Both the institutions are working free of charge under the supervision of Prof. S. N. Pherwani. The Patron-founder, Mr. Sitaldas Tirathdas, on behalf of the said Society takes this opportunity to express heartfelt thanks to the said Bai Mohanibai, and appeals to the public to emulate the example.

SRI RAMAKRISHNA MISSION FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The President of Sri Ramakrishna Ashrama, Khar Road, Bandra, Bombay acknowledges with sincere thanks the following further contributions received by him in aid of the flood relief work undertaken by the Ramakrishna Mission in South India:—Dr. Dayashanker C. Jhar Re. 1-12; Mr. P. N. Despande Rs. 10; Street collections by Madrasi Volunteers on 5th and 12th Oct. Rs. 155-6-2 and Rs. 188-6 respectively. Further contributions will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

PUBLIC LECTURE BY PROF. HERZFELD.

A public lecture will be delivered before the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute to-morrow (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of the Institute (Sukhandwalla Building, 172, Hornby Road, Fort) by Prof. Herzfeld of Germany, who has recently completed the excavations of stones with Pahlavi Inscriptions at Paikuli (Kurdistan).

Subject: "New Light on Persian History from Pahlavi Inscription."

"F" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

As some technical objection was raised by some of the candidates as to the shortness of notice at the polling day, the voting for election of members to the B. P. C. C. is now fixed for Sunday next, the 9th instant between the hours of 8 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the office premises of the Congress Committee.

For the convenience of the voters the polling of votes would also be recorded at the Taluka Committee's office, Matunga, G. I. P. Rly.

SOUTH INDIANS' ACHARA SAMRAKSHANA SANGAM.

As proposed by some of the South Indians residing at Matunga, Kurla, Parel and other places, the above Sangam was started on the 27th inst. The first meeting was successfully conducted at the Ganesh Bagh, Kurla, by the members present. The objects of the above Sangam were briefly described by M. R. Ry. Amuthanar Sri Rangaraja Iyengar. A formal subscription list was opened for the maintenance of the Sangam. The next meeting will be held at Matunga (G.I.P. Rly.) King's Circle, on Sunday (the 9th proximo) at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

DIWALI ENTERTAINMENT FOR MILL-WORKERS.

During the Diwali Holdays the Social Service League provided to the Mill-workers an entertainment in the form of gymnastic feats and wrestling matches at its Working Men's Institute on the 28th inst. For this purpose the League had brought about co-operation among members of the various mill-workers "akhadas" in the Parel, Chinchpokli and Byculla localities. Mr. D. Healey, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, was present and presided over the function. A programme of various gymnastic feats and wrestling matches was held. About forty men took part and the performances were witnessed by some 500 people. Mrs. Hodgkinson, Messrs. B. G. Parelkar, R. S. Asawale and N. M. Joshi were among those who were present. Mr. Healey distributed prizes to the successful competitors and commended the work that was being done by the League for the improvement of the working classes in Bombay, expressing his pleasure with the performances.

RADIO CLUB PROGRAMME.

The following programme will be broadcasted by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 6-45 p.m. on Monday, November 3rd. Wave length 387 metres, call sign 2 F.V.:—

1. Mrs. Magill—Pianoforte Solo—"Barcarolle"—Sterndale Bennett.
2. Mr. J. E. Haworth—Song—Selected.
3. Miss Lillicent Jones—Song—"Come for it's June"—Dorothy Forster.
4. Mrs. Magill—Pianoforte Solo—"Crescendo" —P. Lasson.
5. Mrs. J. E. Haworth—Song—Selected.
6. Miss Millicent Jones—Song—"Wake up"— Montague Phillips.

News Bulletin.

HETKARI BHANDARI MANDAL.

On Tuesday the 28th instant, a public meeting was held under the auspices of the above Mandal in Vanita Vishram Hall, to congratulate H. H. Captain Bapu Saheb Bhonsle of Savantwadi for the grant of full administrative power to him by the British Government. Mr. S. K. Bole, J.P., M.L.C., was elected to the chair. The following resolution was then moved by Mr. V. D. Sarang that 'this public meeting of Hetkari Bhandari Community assembled in Vanita Vishram Hall, Bombay, to-day the 28th instant expresses its extreme joy for the grant of full administrative powers to H. H. Captain Bapu Saheb of Savantwadi by the British Government and sincerely wishes him long life and happiness. May his administration be characterised by justice and equality and may it lead to the all round progress of his subjects.' Advocate A. N. Surve, M.L.C., Sheth B. A. Parker, Mr. Phanselar and others spoke in favour of the resolution. The resolution was then passed unanimously.

RUGBY

CARS

Price Rs. 3,000

with self-starter
28-30 miles per gallon.

FRENCH MOTOR CAR Co., Ltd.

NEW QUEEN'S ROAD,
BOMBAY.

Telegrams: "DIAMOTO."
Telephone: No. 21717.

DOCTORS
PREFER
ALEMBIC TINCTURES
AND
LIQUID EXTRACTS
WHY

Because they are wellknown for their purity, Standard "B.P." Quality, Uniformity and therapeutical activity.

For Price Lists, etc. please address:—
ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS CO., LTD.,
50 Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Godrej Makes three things, Safes, Soaps and Boiled Oil.

SAFES:—372 Safes were supplied to the Postal Dept. in 1913 for Savings Banks and the order for them was placed with Godrej after a competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

FOR SAFES write to
GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. Co.,
PAREL, BOMBAY.

SOAPS:—"Having made a careful and complete analysis of a cake of Toilet Soap sent to me by Mr. A. B. GODREJ, I am of opinion that it is a high-grade article which satisfies to the full, all tests applied to it" —Major Dickinson, Chemical Analyser to Government.

BOILED OIL:—Godrej's Boiled Oil is equal in covering and drying properties to best imported oils and is cheaper by 20 per cent.

FOR SOAPS AND BOILED OIL write to
Godrej Oil and Soap Co.,
SURTI MOHOLLA
DUNCAN ROAD, BOMBAY.

RUSTOMJI NOWROJI BAPASOLA,

ISMAIL BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

SUPPLIER OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS such as Genuine Double Boiled Linseed Oil, Soft Soap, Bar Soap, Sulphuric Acid, Hydrochloric Acid, Lather Cloths Rubber Goods, Rubber Insertion.

ALSO SUPPLIERS OF Industrial Machinery such as Soap, Oil & Match Factory Equipments, Lathes, Drilling Machines, Oil Engines, Plummer Blocks, Shaftings, Pulleys, Beltings, Electrical goods, Lighting Sets, Motors, Dynamos, Heavy Chemicals and Dyes, High Grade Abrasive wheels known as CARBORUNDUM and ELECTRITE Engineers Tools, High Pressure Oil Lamps.

All those who are interested in any of the abovementioned articles are requested to send detail particulars of their requirements stating quantity, size and proper information so that full information and rockbottom prices can be communicated.

DAVAR'S CALLEGE OF COMMERCE.

(Established 24 years.)

Unbeaten record in General Commerce, (C.E.T.D.) Specialised Banking, (C.A.,I.,B.) Specialised Secretarial Work (F.I.S.A.) all throughout the College's career of quarter of a century. In Specialised Accountancy (G.D.A.) our results for 1922, 1923, and 1924 secured under the present teaching staff and improved organization are not only the best in India but also surpass those produced by us during previous years. Both personal, and postal training available.

Ex-students hold the highest positions in Commercial, Banking and Accountancy wordl.

Write for Prospectus to the Principal:—
Great Western Bldg., Apollo Street,
BOMBAY.

SCRIBBLING BLOCKS

100 SHEETS.

ANNA 1 and 6 PIES

per BLOCK.

NOTE PAPER SIZE.

POSTAGE: One anna and six pies extra

(V. P. P. not to be accepted.)

Can be had at the

Bombay Chronicle Press.

"FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS"

You have a duty to your Dependents PROTECT THEM by a LIFE POLICY with the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE Co. Ld.

(Established 1908)
67, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

TILES & MARBLE

Our Quality Defy Competition.

SAJAN & CO.,

Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

MYSORE PIG IRON.

Pig Iron made at Bhadravati (Mysore State) is the purest and strongest iron yet made in India, because charcoal is used as fuel. Apply Sales Officer, MYSORE IRON WORKS, 4th floor, Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ROOFING

Roofing that will not leak, is cool, permanent, easy to erect and cheap. What you want is "Italit" corrugated sheets with a 6" pitch.

"ITALIT" is an advance upon all previous forms of Asbestos Cement Sheeting—at the same time it is cheaper—6 annas per sq. foot nett.

Heatly & Gresham Ltd.

204, Hornby Road, Bombay. 1

The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1924.

IRREGULARITIES !

With more zeal than discretion, the "Times of India" has sought to justify some of the official vagaries exposed at the recent session of the Legislative Council. While blessing official conventions in the matter of financial administration and forced labour, it goes the length of taking umbrage at the legitimate resentment of the public over the scandals that came into view. The system of compulsory labour and the impressment of carts, the "Times" tries to justify by a simple argument. Official tours are of beneficial interest to the public; officials require certain personal comforts; if they are not forthcoming, officials are entitled to coerce villagers and leave the reproach of extreme abuses to subordinate agents. As a result, big officials do well in the matter of food-supplies and transport, and the poor executors of the higher mandate bear all the evil favour of the system without dimming the lustre of British officials for justice and fair-play. The reasoning is paltry, but it is lucky that officials sanction coercion only in regard to their diet and locomotion, and do not extend the demands of animal comforts much further. The logic can be stretched to cover any scandal, and it is high-time the public got an assurance that compulsion is wrong and actionable. In addition to the defence of village oppression, the 'Times of India" has given a long rigmarole paraphrasing, without much insight into the subject, the official justification of financial irregularities in the Presidency which the Accountant-General, the Committee of Public Accounts and the Auditor-General have, in several degrees of emphasis, condemned. The question of *begar* cannot be argued to conviction without a certain agreement as to right and wrong, but the irregularities of financial administration can be discussed from a common stand-point. The apology of the "Times of India" is so stilted and misargued that we can merely point out its solecisms and leave the judgment to the public. In his letter to the Government of India, the Auditor-General selects the record of Assam and Bombay for special comment. "The reports which can definitely be characterized as inadequate are those prepared by the Committees in Bombay and Assam." Those reports give the indication that the Committees in question dealt with very important question which came under consideration, and in the case of Bombay, irregularities required rigorous scrutiny. Such is the view of the Auditor-General and we have no special interest in minimising the reproof to the bodies concerned. The "Times of India" is prompted to announce that irregularities have so changed that they will be impossible. Not necessarily if we judge by the spirit of complacent self-exoneration. The administration of funds has certainly improved since 1921-22, but as it has not yet attained average business efficiency, we are not in a hurry to hand in bouquets.

Next, we are blandly assured that the points of difference were thoroughly investigated by the Committee and that they were satisfied. The Committee's scrutiny was not satisfactory; the minutes of their proceedings are incomplete and even misleading and Mr. R. G. Pradhan in a separate minute insists that in future the record should be really regular and business-like. The Committee were in every case of maladministration faced with the argument of *fait accompli* and as bunglina was irretrievable, they had precious little left in the way of remedy. The remarks of the Auditor-General in respect of the Public Accounts Committee's Report in 1921-22, show that their review was unsatisfactory, owing apparently to inadequate data supplied by the Finance Department. We are astonished at the approval of the "Times" regarding the Rs. 30 lakhs spent on Government House account. The Secretary of State in his comment on unauthorised expenditure did not take the tranquil view of our contemporary. Not as a technical irregularity but as a positive violation of sound practice, is that offence condemned by the Secretary of State. The "Times" contends that of the Rs. 30 lakhs spent in defiance of the sober limit laid down, Rs. 13 lakhs was devoted to Body Guard lines and that more than the amount was recouped by the sale of the old Body Guard lines. The Finance Member would do well to state whether it was sold to non-official agencies or the sum was merely credited as a price of inter-departmental shuffling. The figures of the capitalised value of the old Body Guard lines, the sale price and the name of the vendee were not disclosed to the House; and is it not curious that such a brilliant transaction failed to win the encomium of the Secretary of State? If the property was sold to some other department, Provincial or Imperial, the tax-payer's liability is not much altered; if it was sold to private parties at profiteering prices, it still fails to reflect credit on the keenness of a squandering Governor lending himself to speculation in landed property on behalf of Government. It is absurd to slur over irregularities of this kind, if we have any regard for the practice of orthodox integrity in finance and of stern adherence to authorised outlay. The "Times of India" has a crude dig at the profusion of Committees which add to official extravagance. The imputation is staggering when we remember that it is the favourite expedient of Government to block obvious reform by the deposit of Committees. The plea is trivial and far too short of honesty for serious rebuttal. The official apologist swells with pride at the reflection that our opening balance grew to Rs. 4 crores. The figure settles nothing without a reasonable conjecture as to what it might have been if Government had condescended to observe strict principles of finance. The retrenchment of 18 lakhs was accomplished on wrong lines by the dismissal of subordinates in departments. Again, the remarks of the Auditor-General on extravagant capital expenditure under Civil Works, Irrigation and the Development Department ought to banish boast. A considerable portion of the increased revenue was derived from Excise, a matter of doubtful advantage from the view-point of public-policy. The Auditor-General is not over-pleased at the nature of the opening balance, since deceptively and in variance with the intentions of reform, capital and revenue recepts are put together. "In Madras, Bombay and Assam, one demand is presented for all irrigation expenditure *whether charged* to revenue or capital." He again comments on "the failure of the Finance Department to obtain funds either by the vote of the Legislature" to meet excesses brought to light in Revised Estimates. We admit that there has been better method compared with 1921-22, but what is the use of slurring over the criticism of the Auditor-General? "This failure to recognise the primary importance of requiring expenditure to conform to grants whether voted by the Legislature or given by Government is disquieting as it cuts at the root of all financial control." In Bombay, under Public Health Grants, actual expenditure fell short by Rs. 1,59,000 and yet the Legislature was invited to vote a Supplementary Grant of Rs. 184,000. Is it a technical error or material evidence of topsyturvydom?

We may go on piling proofs to dispel the errors of the "Times of India" which, we regret say, has missed a great opportunity of censuring the internal economy of Government without detriment to law and order. High officials, not we alone, state that the heaviest burden of the present moment is undoubtedly that imposed by Bombay Development for which nearly Rs. 14 crores had been borrowed from the open market or from the Government of India at heavy rates of interest. The Government of India naturally hoped that the scope of the liability would be rapidly reduced by sales of land; and it is disquieting therefore to find that there was practically no demand for land. The Report of the Accountant-General classifies the errors of management under nine distinct heads. They are available to the public as well as Government, and the "Times of India" will profit by its perusal. The errors are not merely technical, but a reflection, we are afraid, of the self-willed and speculative spirit of Development and Public Finance which appealed to Sir George Lloyd's temperament. We do not wish to discount the signs of improvement, but it is too early to relax the attitude of vigilant control—a fact which the Public Accounts Committee will do well to recognise. The legerdemain of figures, the lumping together of receipts and a general disposition to applaud themselves, still characterise the Finance Department. The "Times" is at liberty to look foolishly superior to the growing tendency to "expose financial scandals" and "orgies of extravagance," but those who are not professionally interested in white-washing official peccadilloes have to criticise the present administration of our provincial finance.

POLICEMAN'S PARADISE.

We are rather alarmed at the utter failure of the domiciliary raids planned by the police in Bengal. In Calcutta 54 houses were searched without notice, while in Chittagong and other places there have been many surprise incursions. Eager to collect the arms and explosives supposedly hoarded by the residents, the police invaded houses with a suddenness that astounded the public. The police can plume themselves on the secrecy of their preparations, but the mare's nest they unearthed must be mortifying to them. Our sense of alarm is due to the fact that the police will now proceed to justify the anarchist scare with a feeling of grievance that their first efforts at detection have made them the laughing-stock of the public. They, being human are likely to institute searches in order to produce sensational results warranting the special powers claimed by them. A great theologian once remarked that if the Devil did not exist, mankind would be compelled to invent one. The disappointment of the police must be galling to them and we are afraid of inventive faculties being harnessed to executive activities for the production of results. Respectable homes have been violated for the discovery of hidden arsenals. Fire-arms, bombs, heavy lathis and other offensive weapons are prohibited by the police, and the absence of even these *other* offensive weapons in houses must be exasperating to the search-parties who, no doubt, hoped to make thrilling revelations to allay the opposition of the public.

The myrmidons of Martial Law in the Punjab were so perplexed at the lack of evidence regarding plausible revolt, that they were compelled to describe harmless meetings and processions as the rehearsals of rebel armies. When enormous powers are ruthlessly exercised, there should be some tale of heroic action to illustrate their necessity. The psychology of the situation heavily weighed with General Dyer at Jallianwalla Bagh. When examined by Lord Hunter, the author of the massacre admitted that "he could have dispersed the meeting without firing." But then he was there clicking his heels for great action supported by Gurkhas and machine guns. Something dramatic had to be done to answer the vanity of the man who was there with the crushing paraphernalia of battle. When asked why he did not disperse the meeting with means short of carnage, General Dyer replied: "They would all have come back and laughed at me and I should have made what I considered a fool of myself." The morbid argument, with which the General had to contend, is intelligible to us. He had an over-mastering passion to show results corresponding to his license for blood-shed, and he fired until his ammunition was exhausted and thus earned a tribute of £29,000 from admirers who almost envied his opportunity and achievement in the service of the Empire. When there is excessive power, there is an itching desire to use it; and if in the course of using it, there is disappointment, the agent is spurred to egoistic keenness to accomplish something.

The Bengal Police are probably feeling a sense of irritation at the puerility of their great stratagem. They were on the trail of revolutionary weapons and had to be content with a barren collection of books and papers which they deem to be highly inflammatory. They call it "literature." The ordinary police-officer is a muscular being without any excess of literary discrimination. We know the type that collects "political" journals and books and regards them as combustible material. Ransack any house or library, and the police-man will, unaided, heap up a pile of dangerous literature! The hoax is patent, and we are not agitated over the consolation prize scored by the police from the private dwelling-houses of Bengal. Beyond doubt, the adventure proves the contention of Mr. C.R. Das that the revolutionaries take their own course of protection and the police will when baulked, turn their attention on the public to create an impression. It is terrorism that is in prospect. The informers of the Police have failed them as usual and the innocent public find themselves assailed by violence, while the worst raid of phantom-revolutionadies could not bring them the loss and annoyance lightly inflicted by the police. The Bengal Pol will, of course, renew their energies and mobilise all their "detective skil to discover revolutionary material private premises. It is the pul that suffer by indiscriminate license the police to besiege houses and deta obnoxious politicians for special presses of trial in which it is open to their former and the hireling to swear vay the life of the innocent. The finance is good for the terrorisation of the public and the evolution of dde politics in place of Swarajist pol But it is a vain calculation, in face of the universal abhorrence of Lord Rea ing's iniquitous method which engul the innocent and seeks to put public life and private freedom under the hee of excited police-men.

Notes of the Day.

A Self-Denying Ordinance.

According to Reuter's the British Government is preparing a White Paper on the Bengal arrests, and will submit it to Parliament. "It is believed," we are further informed, "that the document will not express any opinion, but will set forth legislation under which the action has been taken." It is as well for its reputation that the Labour Government has imposed upon itself this self-denying ordinance. "The spectacle of a twentieth century Labour Government pursuing a persecution under an eighteenth century Mutiny Act," says the "New Statesman" with reference to the withdrawal of the case against the "Worker's Weekly", would have been incongruous beyond reasonable toleration." The Labour Government has courted a defeat rather than admit that it was wrong in withdrawing the case. And yet the same Labour Government of twentieth century has been stampeded into sanctioning in India a resort to an early nineteenth century Regulation and to Star Chamber methods. No wonder, now that power has slipped from their hands and they have once again to woo the good opinion of the world as well as of their own countrymen that Mr. MacDonald and his colleagues dare not justify the indefensible assault on the fundamental liberties of the Indian people.

Sensational Journalism.

The best minds in English journalism have begun to revolt against the latter-day newspaper sensationalism which seeks to give the public what it wants by pandering to the morbid curiosities of its least thinking section. Take any average newspaper in England, and you will find in it disproportionate space and prominence given to "descriptive" accounts of divorce cases, murders and other criminal trials. Last year at the annual conference of the Institute of Journalists a resolution was passed unanimously declaring that "no member of the Institute of Journalists should supply or assist in the publication of any report giving undue prominence to nauseous and intimate details of divorce petitions and of murders and other criminal cases, or be a party to the publication of any matter which is calculated to injure public morals." The Institute is a most influential and powerful body of journalists in England, but that even its resolution should not have produced the desired salutary effect, as indicated by the fact that it felt it necessary to reaffirm that resolution at its recent annual conference, is a measure of the degeneration that has overtaken English journalism. But when a large body of those who help to create that journalism are determined to root out the evil, it is reasonable to hope that the process of degeneration will be arrested. In India we have our sensation-mongers of the type condemned by the Institute of Journalists in addition to those who delight in fanning the flame of communal passion. And it is a curious commentary on the contribution made to the growth of Indian journalism by the English-edited journals that the latter have of late begun to specialise in just those features of the Press in England which it is beginning to discard under the growing pressure of healthy public opinion.

Labour and India.

Mr. A. Fenner Brockway, on behalf of the Independent Labour Party, moved the following resolution at the concluding session of the Labour Party Conference held in mail week, which was carried unanimously:—

"This Conference considers that the time is long overdue for a determined stand by organised labour against the crimes committed by the British ruling class in the furtherance of its imperialistic aims.

It therefore demands that steps be taken forthwith:—

(1) To stop the persecution of workers for political or industrial reasons, particularly in India and Egypt, and to secure the release of all who are suffering imprisonment for their opposition to British Imperialism.

(2) To provide adequate protection for the subject races of the Empire in their struggle for freedom.

(3) To find ways and means of linking up British working-class organisations, both industrial and political, with those of the wage-earning populations of India, Egypt, South Africa, etc., with a view to the speedy attainment of self-government throughout the British Empire.

Further, this Conference declares that, in order to hasten the grant of full home-rule to India, a Conference of representatives of the various parties in India should be summoned to prepare a scheme of self-government for discussion with the British Government."

So much for the professions of the Labour Party. As to its practice it is quite another story.

MAJORITY OF 210.

FORECASTS OF TORY CABINET.

INQUIRY INTO ZINOVIEFF LETTER.

PERSONNEL OF LABOUR COMMISSION.

	At Dissolution.	New Parliament. (Latest Figures.)
CONSERVATIVES	253	408
LABOURITES	131	150
LIBERALS	158	37

The Conservatives have succeeded in obtaining a clear majority over all other parties in the elections. They have gained no less than 408 seats. Labour has secured 150, and the Liberals 37. Constitutionalists 7, and other Parties 4. Thus the Conservatives have at present a clear majority of 210.

If, as is anticipated, Mr. MacDonald tenders the resignation of his Government to the King, immediately after next Tuesday's Cabinet meeting, then this will enable Mr. Baldwin to form his Administration and meet Parliament on November 18th, the date already fixed for reassembling.

LEAFIELD, Oct 31.

The state of parties is now Conservatives 408, Liberals 39, Labour, 152, Independents 4. Twelve members still remain to be elected.—B. O. W.

LEAFIELD, Oct. 31.

Amended position of parties is Conservatives 407 and Liberals 41, including 2 (?) and 5 Constitutionalists respectively, Labour 152 and Independents 4.—Reuter.

CONSERVATIVE MAJORITY OF 209.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The Conservatives have, at present, a clear majority of 209, the position of the Parties being: Conservatives 405, Labour 152, Liberals 40 and Independents 4. 14 results have not yet been declared.—Reuter.

CONSERVATIVES' CLEAR MAJORITY OF 210.

PARLIAMENT MEETS ON NOV. 18TH.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 1.

There are still 9 general election results to come, but at present the Conservatives have a clear majority of 210 over all Parties. The figures are: Conservatives 408; Labour 150; Liberals 37; Constitutionalists 7 and others 4.

The Cambridge University result, declared this morning, shows no change, two conservatives, Mr. Rawlinson and Sir Geoffery Butler being elected. If, as is anticipated Mr. MacDonald tenders the resignation of his Government to the King, immediately after next Tuesday's Cabinet meeting, then this will enable Mr. Baldwin to form his Administration and meet Parliament on November 18th, the date already fixed for reassembling. The first few days are devoted to the swearing-in of the members and election of the speaker, and the House of Commons would not meet for the King's speech and ordinary business until the following week. This would give members of the new Ministry about three weeks in which to familiarize themselves with the work of their Departments.

Meanwhile Mr. MacDonald is spending the week-end at Chequers taking the much-needed rest. Mr. Baldwin too has left London, declaring that for 48 hours he intended to forget all about politics—a course which he recommended to the country as a whole after the strenuous exertions of last month.—B. O. W.

CABINET MEETS AND ADJOURNS.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The Cabinet sat for 90 minutes, to-day. There were crowds at Downing Street. The Cabinet adjourned till Tuesday, but the adjournment does not preclude resignation in the interval. Mr. Thomas, questioned, declined to say whether the Cabinet would resign.—Reuter.

PREMIER TO RESIGN NEXT WEEK?

LONDON, Oct. 31.

It is believed the adjournment of the Cabinet is due to the necessity of clearing up a few outstanding important administrative matters, but the question of resignation is left into the hands of the Premier, whose resignation without a further meeting of the Cabinet is possible. In view of the political position it is regarded most likely that Mr. MacDonald will resign next week.—Reuter.

WHEN WILL CABINET RESIGN?

LEAFIELD, Oct. 31.

Newspapers understand that the majority of the Ministers are in favour of going and the resignation of the Cabinet is expected to take place after Tuesday's meeting.

KING RETURNS IN LONDON ON MONDAY.

King who is at present at Sandringham will probably be back in London on Monday.—B. O. W.

BALDWIN CONFERS WITH CONSERVATIVE LEADERS.

LEAFIELD, Oct. 31.

Mr. Baldwin, the Conservative Leader, on whom devolves the duty of forming the new Conservative Cabinet, was, to-day, engaged in discussing at his Party headquarters with a number of leading members of the Party.—B. O. W.

FORECASTS OF NEW CABINET.

CURZON AT HEAD OF FOREIGN OFFICE?

LEAFIELD, Oct. 31.

Newspapers are already making forecasts of the Constitution of the new Cabinet. Lord Curzon is mentioned in connection with the Foreign Office, but in the event of his being disinclined it is suggested that Mr. Chamberlain may take his place.—B. O. W.

EFFECT ON STOCK EXCHANGES.

LEAFIELD, Oct. 31.

Prospects of a stable Government for a period of five years, which is the length of the life of a Parliament prescribed by the Constitution, has had an exceedingly favourable effect on the Stock Exchange. Since a big Conservative victory became certain, securities have generally shown appreciable advances. The British Government stocks have a lead, long-dated or irredeemable securities being the foremost. The Home Railway stocks have also been bought with considerable freedom, as well as industrial shares. In commercial and industrial circles, there is a general feeling of optimism. It is pointed out that world conditions are now such that a revival in international trade may be expected. Moreover, there are indications that in such staple industries as iron and steel the bottom of depression has been touched. What is required is confidence, and it is believed that a stable Government at the present moment should be the decisive factor in bringing about trade improvement. On the foreign exchange market, there has been a sharp rise in the value of sterling. The New York rate has touched four dollars 52 and three-quarters cents. The market has been anticipating a decisive Conservative victory for the last two or three weeks, and the sterling has been steadily rising in value at the period of the year when it usually tends to depress. At the beginning of the present month, the American exchange stood at four dollars 45 and three-quarters cents. Currencies of Britain and Allies have also been improving of late, as their interests are largely involved in the financial stability of this country. Most of the Continental exchanges have moved in favour of the sterling.—B. O. W.

JAPAN AND BRITAIN.

EFFECT OF ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Tokio.—Comments on the British elections, drew attention to a probable revival of the Singapore Base and Imperial Preferences which will intimately affect Japan in her trade with India and elsewhere. The comments speculate about the future Government's attitude towards Russia.—Reuter.

THE ZINOVIEFF LETTER.

PERSONNEL OF LABOUR INQUIRY.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The "Reynold's Illustrated News" understands that the Committee of enquiry into the Zinovieff letter consists of Mr. MacDonald, Lord Parmoor, Lord Haldane and Mr. Henderson. It is now believed that the letter did not reach the Government through Post Office.—Reuter.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

MAHATMAJI LEAVES FOR CALCUTTA.

MR. DAS'S INVITATION

REACHING TO-MORROW.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2

Mahatma Gandhi will reach Calcutta on Tuesday morning by the Punjab Mail. Mr. C. R. Das publishes Gandhiji's telegram in to-day's "Forward" and appeals to all not to make any demonstration or crowd in accordance with Mahatmaji's wish expressed in the telegram. It is understood that the No Change Party received a similar telegram yesterday but they did not give any publicity to it agreeably to Gandhiji's wish. Mahatmaji comes at Mr. Das' invitation for private conference and will return after two days. He is putting up with Mr. Das. The telegram states that he is in delicate health and unable to stand noise and crowds.

MAHATMA LEAVES DELHI.

BANGALI ON "NEW CALL."

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.

Mahatma Gandhi has left Delhi to-day by the Punjab Mail for Calcutta.

Under the caption "the New Call" the "Bengalee" writes: "The New Call" that has come to us is not for a temporary unity in the face of an immediate common menace to common liberties. It is for a substantial and enduring unity not for fighting the present Government but for building up the new Indian Nation.

SADHUS AT MISCHIEF.

25 ARRESTED.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 1.

The Local Police arrested this after-noon 25 Hindu Sadhus for rioting and criminal assault. It is stated these Sadhus residing near Durgiana Tank attacked certain Hindus who objected to their removing a piece of wood. The Sadhus are alleged to have made use of some sharp weapons. One Hindu has received serious injuries while five others have been slightly hurt. The Sadhus are in a lock-up now and investigation is proceeding.

THE NANKANA FAIR.

150 AKALIS DESPATCHED.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 1.

The Shiromani Gurudwara Parbhandak Committee had despatched nearly 150 Akalis to Nankana Sahib for service in Free Kitchen. Already similar Jathas have reached there in view of the coming Nankana Fair.

SAFEGUARDING GERMAN CREDIT.

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

With the purpose of safe-guarding Germany's credit, a Presidential decree has been issued forbidding raising of foreign loans or credits abroad on behalf of public bodies etc. without the approval of the Minister of Finance.—Reuter.

The "Reynold's Illustrated News" asserts that Mr. MacDonald, when he resigns the Premiership, intends to relinquish all interest in McVitie Price shares.—Reuter.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

MAIN CONFLICT BETWEEN CONSERVATIVES AND LABOUR.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 1.

Municipal elections are taking place in over 300 boroughs in England and Wales, excluding London, to-day when ratepayers are electing representatives to fill the places of the retiring one-fourth of the members. In nearly every city and town, Labour is seeking to obtain further representation on Councils, and there are numerous cases where Conservatives and Liberals have joined hands in order to meet this effort. The main conflict is between Conservatives and Labour. There are fewer women candidates this year. Air-Marshal Sir John Salmond has been selected to fill a post to be created on January 1st that of Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief Air Defence of Great Britain. This is a new command instituted in consequence of a scheme of air defence of the United Kingdom against air attack which was approved by Government, last year. This scheme embraces the formation of 52 squadrons as a Home defence force, together with the necessary ground defences to be provided by the army consisting of anti-aircraft batteries, searchlight, etc.—B. O. W.

SMALLEST HONOURS LIST ON RECORD

LONDON, Nov.

It is understood that the outgoing honours list will be the smallest on record.—Reuter.

LALA HARKISHENLAL

HIS MANLY STAND.

SEQUEL TO MAYNARD COUNTERBLAST.

PERMISSION TO REAPPEAR BEFORE REFORMS COMMITTEE REFUSED.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov. 1.

If what is reported is true Lala Harkishanlal has behaved manfully. It will be remembered that much to the disgust of official members of the Reforms Enquiry Committee and to the chagrin of the Punjab Government he laid bare his breast and confessed that during the time he was the Minister, he found five local Governments working in the Punjab namely the Governor the Chief Secretary, two Ministers working independent of each other, and Executive Councillors. His evidence was good from the popular point of view and completely exposed the sham of Reforms. The Punjab Government and the official section of the Muddiman Committee was naturally upset over Lala Harkishanlal's evidence. It was for this reason that in contradistinction to a simple, frank and brief memorandum of the Lala Harkishanlal running only to two small pages in print, Sir John Maynard used all his Secretariat training in producing his voluminous memorandum at least 15 times longer than Lala Harkishanlal's in order to "contradict misstatements" of the Ex-Minister, because he had the audacity to speak the uncongenial truth. Sir John Maynard's laboured explanation really proved nothing against the telling indictments made by Lala Harkishanlal, but all the same it was proclaimed that he had "corrected" the so-called misstatements of Lala Harkishanlal. The Lala who is more a businessman than a politician and is not prone to the use of extravagant and exaggerated words, naturally felt that he could not allow official misrepresentation to go unchallenged. He is not a man to be daunted, and he is reported to have written to the Reforms Enquiry Committee for permission to reappear before the Committee and substantiate all his points from rulings and orders of the Punjab Government. Permission is stated to have been refused, presumably by the President himself, because the Committee has dispersed and he has been asked to state his points in a memorandum.

Thus the public is being denied an opportunity of listening to the facts which the Lala possesses to prove how the Punjab fared no better than Bombay under Sir George Lloyd.

ECHO OF COMMUNAL TENSION.

ARTI-NAMAZ CONTROVERSY.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 1.

Communal tension has been revived in Lucknow by a discussion which took place at a meeting of the Municipal Board in regard to 'Namaz' and 'Arti.'

There is a temple of Mahabiraji in an open space in the heart of the business part of Lucknow, locally known as Aminabad Park. The temple existed there long before the houses in that area were removed to make the park. But ever since the park came into existence, Mussalman shop-keepers have gone there and offered evening prayers. It was the controversy as to whether 'Arti' in the temple should precede 'Namaz' or vice versa, that led to the Lucknow riots.

Since then, according to an executive order 'Arti' is permitted only after 'Namaz' is finished.

A Hindu member of the Lucknow Municipal Board yesterday moved a resolution at a meeting of the Board recommending that the Byelaw providing that parks should not be used for religious purposes or fairs should be enforced in Aminabad Park where Mussalmans daily congregate to offer 'Namaz'.

There were 14 Hindus mostly Swarajists, 9 Mussalmans also mostly Swarajists and 3 Christians present at the meeting and nobody seconded the resolution which was accordingly dropped.

Some Hindu rate-prayers have expressed dissatisfaction at the attitude of their representatives and are urging them to resign. The Swarajists have referred the Arti-Namaz Controversy to Mahatma Gandhi who they expect will settle the dispute.

SIR M. HAILEY ON COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE Oct. 30.

His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey replying to the deputation of the Anjuriani Attihadi Muslim Association refered to the change that had ntaken place both in the circumsances and the outlook of the agricultural classes and emphasised that if it desired to secure advancement it should be on the constructive lines of education. On the question of communal representations His Excellency emphasised that there must be limitation to its application. It should not be extended to any sphere where its necessity could not be unequivocally demonstrated. The advocates of communal representation would be best serving the cause of their community by making every constructive effort so to improve their educational and social position as to make its extension and indeed its retention unnecessary.

"BARBAROUS AND DESPOTIC."

BLOW TO NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

BOMBAY'S CONDEMNATION OF BLACK ORDINANCE.

PLEDGE OF SUPPORT TO BENGAL.

Under the joint auspices of the Rombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Bombay Swaraj Party a largely attended meeting was held at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall on Saturday night to protest against the inauguration of a new era of repression in Bengal and the arrest of a large number of Congress workers under the Bengal Regulation No. III of 1818 and the Ordinance promulgated by the Governor General in Council under Section 72 of the Government of India Act, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding.

MR. V. J. PATEL.

Mr. V. J. Patel said they had met there that night to protest against the inauguration of a new era of repression in Bengal and to assure the people there that the people of this great city were with them in their great struggle for freedom and in any measure they might think fit to devise to fight this new method of repression. Out of evil came good and he had noticed that since the inauguration of the new policy of repression in Bengal the orthodox Non-Co-operators and the Swarajists were coming closer and closer. He saw in Bengal all parties united like one man (Cheers), and he hoped the whole of India would stand shoulder to shoulder to fight with the bureaucracy. The new engine of repression was the issuing of the Ordinance under Section 72 of the Government of India Act and there was no constitution in any civilised country which placed in the hands of one single individual such wide powers as this Section of the Government of India Act did. By one stroke of pen that individual could deprive them of the liberty of the subject. That Section empowered the Governor-General to issue Ordinances in case of emergency, for peace and good government of India, and apart from the question whether it was desirable or not to invest the head of the administration with such sweeping powers, the question was whether the powers which he possessed were rightly exercised. To his mind the issue of an Ordinance under that Section could only be justified, if at all, when there was an open rebellion. He did not know when in the past such powers were exercised by any Viceroy. He remembered Lord Chelmsford issuing some sort of an Ordinance, but then there was some kind of rebellion in the Punjab. At any rate, he had the pretence of the so-called rebellion in the Punjab. But, in this case the Viceroy had no such excuse. If they examined the Section they would find that the Viceroy must come to the conclusion that there was an emergency and that it was necessary to issue the Ordinance for the peace and good government of British India. What was the emergency, if there was an emergency? The Viceroy knew, as well as any body, that there was some sort of revolutionary activity in Bengal for the last two years. During those two years many meetings of the Assembly and the Bengal Council had been called, but the authorities had not the courage to come forward with a concrete proposal before the Assembly or the Council. What had happened in recent days to justify the use of Section 72? Why should the Viceroy have acted behind the back of the Legislative Assembly, especially in view of the Government of India Act, of which the Viceroy had made so much fuss? He was afraid the Assembly would not sanction such measures and, therefore, he had made use of those powers when the Assembly was not in session. If the Viceroy really thought that the peace and good government of India could be secured by repression then he was entirely mistaken. Could there be any peace by repression, or by force, as repression was force? Only when there was contentment among the people could there be any peace, and it could not be brought about by repression. They knew that instead of bringing peace, the measure would drive the discontent down and make the situation worse; instead of bringing peace it would bring more and more the discontent and dissatisfaction of the people and would maintain and support that very force which it was intended to kill. Therefore, they had met there to oppose the repressive policy of the Government. It did not exist in any other country or in any other age. Let them look to the history of Ireland, Egypt or Russia. Wherever repression had been tried it had failed. But it had strengthened the very forces of anarchism and revolution which it was intended to kill. Therefore, for the sake of good government it was not necessary that there should be any force. What did the Viceroy then mean that the measure was for the good government of India?

VICEROY'S "RULING INDIA BY REPRESSION."

Unfortunately, it had been his habit to flout the public opinion in this country and rule India by repression. It was quite clear beyond a shadow of doubt that the British Government could not continue to rule this country except by repression and how long did they want us to be ruled by repression? Did history tell them of any country which had been ruled by repression for a long time? They could do so for a short time, but as long as the disease was not radically cured the symptoms would re-appear from time to time. He never for a moment said that there was no anarchy; neither was he there to defend anarchy. But anarchy was the creation of bad administration. Indians wanted the administration of this country to be carried on according to the wishes of the people. Lord Reading had told them that he had tried all those methods and they had failed and, therefore, he had to take these measures. If public opinion strongly opposed the forces of anarchy, he was sure anarchy would altogether disappear in a short time. Government could easily help public opinion actively to oppose revolutionary activity, and enlist public opinion on their side and against the revolutionary activities. Government had not done that and they had flouted public opinion consistently. They had flouted all the parties in the country, the Moderates, the Congressmen and the Swarajists. There were no separate organisations in Bengal for the Swarajists were in possession of the Congress organization and the Congressmen were in possession of the Swarajist organization. That was why the Government had found it impossible to break the power of the Swarajists, and the speaker honed in other provinces two the orthodox Congressmen would stand by the Swarajists. In the second part of the statement Lord Reading had said that about the end of 1922 the revolutionaries realised that their object would not be served by non-violent Non-Co-operation, and they had, therefore, begun their activities. Whose fault was it? In his opinion there was no other Viceroy so reactionary as Lord Reading. He was afraid they did injustice to Lord Chelmsford when they passed a resolution in the open Congress asking for his recall. The present Viceroy was the worst Viceroy they had had, for all along he had tried to flout public opinion. It was in his regime that our countrymen had been sent to jail in their thousands. The Viceroy had been trying to torture the sections of the Criminal Law in any way he liked, and it was he who was supporting Lord Lytton in his repressive policy in Bengal. The speaker had a tender corner for Lord Chelmsford, because he was a weak man who had played into the hands of O'Dwyer. But this Viceroy was a stronger man than O'Dwyer, and, therefore, he was worse than Lord Chelmsford! If any one was responsible for anarchical crimes, in no small measure it was Lord Reading. The only method was conciliation; that was the only way which occurred to any sane man, who had not lost his head. What would the speaker have done if he were the Viceroy of India? He would have invited Mahatma Gandhi, the Ali Brothers, Mr. Das and Mr. Nehru and other leaders and asked them what measures he should adopt to bring peace into the country? He would have placed all the material he had before them and taken counsel with them. They would have told him that the only way of enlisting public opinion was to grant them freedom. The fact was, the struggle was for more power. The bureaucracy wanted to retain power while the people wanted to get it. There was only one way of stamping out anarchy and that was by conciliation of the public opinion. But then would Lord Reading agree to a Round Table Conference? Since the Bardoli days Lord Reading had been consistently following the policy of divide and rule, because he knew there were various parties in the country such as the Besantites Mr. Sastri and others. But now they saw signs of the Congressmen drawing nearer and nearer to the Swarajists, and he hoped at Belgaum they would see the unity fructified and hear the one united voice of the country. The Viceroy knew that the Government of India Act had broken down and that Dyarchy was useless, but he did not want to admit it. To-day it was the Swarajists who were put into jails and to-morrow it might be the turn of the other parties in the country. Let them remember that at Jallianwalla Bagh no difference was made between Hindus and Mos-

(Continued on page 9.)

"BIGGEST LAW BREAKERS."

GOVT. ESTABLISHED BY ORDINANCE.

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI ON GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Oct. 31.

Maulana Mahomed Ali, in his leading article headed "Rule of Unlaw", in the first issue of the "Comrade" says that, "leaving aside Anglo-India the rest of India, however is more likely to think that the reply was Government's answer to the unlamented death of dyarchy in Bengal at the hands of Deshbandhu Das and his Party. But the irony of fate is forcibly illustrated when a political party which has been maligned as an enemy of constitutionalism has inflicted in the most constitutional manner defeat upon defeat upon those who pride themselves on being the Party of "Law and Order", and the only form that their vengeance has been able to take is the negation oft rule of law in its place the substitution of the Rule of Unlaw. It was strange enough that in the twentieth century any civilised Government should insist on retaining on the staute book an anachronistite set of rules like those of Regulation III of 1818 which, enacted by no legislature, subject the liberty of the citizen to the whims of a body of autocrats as expressed in *lettres de cachet*. But when Government proceeds to declare that this is not enough and would enact more than a hundred years later and once more without the consent of a Legislature another set of rules establishing courts which dispense alike with the jury and with assessors and which take cognisance of offences without the accused being committed to them for trial, rules entitling the Government to dispense even with such courts whenever it fancies some one "has committed, is committing or is about to commit" certain offences or "has acted, is acting, or is about to act" in a certain manner and then to have him arrested without a warrant and to proceed merely on its *ipse dixit* to intern him or extern him or commit him to custody in a jail or order him to conduct himself in any manner it likes or to abstain from any acts it dislikes then, we say it is a wicked misuse of words to call such a government as "by law established." All this is a negation of law as the civilised world understands that expression and the Government that indulges in such practices may at best only call itself "established by Ordinance."

DON'T BE MISLED BY ASSURANCES.

Mr. Mahomed Ali rightly asks the public not to be misled by Lord Reading or Lord Lytton's assurances about the proper use of the exceptional powers and observes that "Many of us can claim to possess far more extensive experience of the 'prisoners' dock than he possesses even of the judicial bench. And it is this extensive experience that entitles us to say that all his assurances and those of his Bengal lieutenant are in vain. So long as Government is enabled to acquire the strength of the giant and so long as it is responsible to no one but itself for the manner in which it uses that strength, so long must the people against whom it may be used apprehend that Government will use it as tyrannously as a giant. Who is to judge whether Lord Lytton is using his extraordinary powers to deal with sedition or even with outspoken but strictly lawful criticism of himself and his colleagues and not with secret criminal conspiracy which has terrorism as its object or method.?"

MR. SUBHAS BOSE.

Of what use, for instance, is to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose who was only three years ago as much one of the "Rulers of India Series" known as Indian Civil Service as his persecutors are to-day, of what good, we ask, is to him the assurance of the ex-Lord Chief Justice of England that the Ordinance will in no way touch or affect his interests and liberties as a citizen engaged in private affairs such as the management of the Swarajist organ, the "Forward," or public affairs such as the Executive Control of the civic business of Calcutta? As it happens, he has been "civilly killed" by Regulation III of 1818, which we are told by Lord Lytton "can be used to deal with irreconcilable leaders." But had he been laid by the heels as one of the "rank and file of the conspiracy "for whom that ancient and time honoured Regulation is generously declared to be "unnecessarily harsh" he would have been "dealt with by the milder method of internment." Having had fairly extensive experience both of the milder method of internment and of the unnecessarily harsh one of confinement as a State prisoner, the present writer would like to ask how Lord Reading, who rightly regards it as the "fundamental duty of a Government," is going to preserve public security?"

PROMISED JUDICIAL SECURITY.

As for the promised judicial scrutiny, Mr. Mahomed Ali declares on the authority of sufficient experience of his and his Brother's of these farcical enquiries that "the consideration of all the rubbish that may be placed before these employees of the Local Government that depend for the success of their careers on the pleasure and good-will of that Government cannot obviously be expected to satisfy the person concerned any more than if the Local Government had itself considered it." During the internment of the Ali Brothers a similar enquiry was held and Mr. Mahomed Ali observes, "As for the upshot of this farce of an inquiry the judges of course, justified the action of Government; nevertheless they recommended the release of the Brothers, as the Government itself informed them, in a report which was never published. But while Government applied the justification by the judges as a soothing unction to its soul, it rejected their recommendation and rebuked them for all their pains on the ground of their inexperience of high politics. These are not blown surmises but actual facts and it is in the light of these and not of glib assurances from Lords Reading and Lytton that the Ordinance will be judged by India."

BIGGEST LAW-BREAKERS.

Concluding his excellent article, Mr. Mahomed Ali asks, "What chance of an acquittal has, we ask, a State prisoner confined under Regulation III, or a detenue interned or committed to custody in a jail under the Ordinance? None, we say. And that is why we consider that those who were always clamouring that they were the custodians of law and order and who would have every one submit to the rule of law, are now themselves the biggest law-breakers and the creators of the rule of unlaw. This, however, is no new revelation and every true son & daughter of India has long been ready for this & for yet soverer trials. The bureaucracy is not going to break Bengal, for all India is ready to share its trials and its sufferings. Only we beg our Bengal brothers to do nothing in anger or haste and above all to remain non-violent. Their patriotism is undoubted and it is only their patience that is now on trial."

OFFICIAL APOLOGIA.

In concluding this part of our examination of the official apologia, we would only refer to the Viceroy's reluctance to the use of his extraordinary powers. He says, "Though the situation during 1923 was grave I was reluctant to invoke the powers conferred upon me by the Government of India Act, until I was fully persuaded that all other means, for dealing with the emergency had been exhausted." We do not know what other means the Viceroy and his lieutenants had ever tried, but in any case, they have not all been exhausted. May we ourselves suggest, on echoing the words of a distinguished member of the Assembly, we would like to say to His Excellency 'try good government.' When he suggests that he has tried so many means, why should he refrain so religiously from trying this one?"

DRUG TRAFFIC LIMITATION.

SOVIET DECLINES LEAGUE'S INVITATION.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Moscow.—The Commissariat of Foreign Affairs has declined the League of Nation's invitation to the Soviet to participate in the Conference at Geneva in November for limitation of the drug traffic on the ground that the powers are thinking of promoting their own economic interests rather than organising a practical campaign against the abuse of narcotics.—Reuter.

NATIONAL PARTY OF HEDJAZ

DISSOLUTION ANNOUNCED.

We have received the following cable from "S. S. Mansourah", Port Sudan dated Oct. 31:—

The National Party of the Hedjaz, styled as Council of Notables has been since 25th inst. radically dissolved. Any communications or publications published or announced hereafter are quite false and unreliable.

Cassim Zainal, Mahmood Shalhoob, Saleh Shatta, Jeddah.

CLAN "MATHESON."

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The Clan liner "Clan Matheson" bound for Calcutta from Liverpool ran ashore in sands at New Brighton yesterday. Tugs towed the liner off two hours later.—Reuter.

AMRITSAR NATIONAL BANK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 1.

The public examination of the Directors of the Amritsar National Bank Limited (in Liquidation) was resumed to-day before Mr. Gordon Walker, District and Sessions Judge Lahore when Amar Nath Whedra of Pathankot was examined by the official liquidator Mr. Madan Gopal. The witness stated that he had not been previously concerned with any joint stock company but was only a shop-keeper. He became a director since the Bank was opened. Though he was not present at the statutory meeting, he signed the statutory report having relied on the other Directors. His brother took a loan of Rs. 50,000 after he had deposited Rs. 51,000 in the Bank. He could not say whether this was a business proposition. He also took a loan of Rs. 25,000 while actually depositing a much smaller amount. His father deposited Rs. 240,000 and his brother Rs. 1,15,000 but his brother subsequently took a loan which more than the amount deposited. His joint family property was worth 8 or 9 lacs of rupees.

Ram Chand Gurwalla, Superintending Director who was next examined stated that the Bank paid Rs. 15,000 to a certain concern whose capital was only Rs. 3,000 and he approved of this action in the bank meeting. He was a promoter of another bank named the Punjab and Bengal Bank after the Amritsar National Bank had gone into liquidation and also started a 'Model Bank' to help the Amritsar National Bank. The public examination of this witness had not concluded when the court rose.

BRITISH ELECTIONS.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

SOUTHAMPTON (Two Seats).
Lord Apsley (Conservative) ... 30,703
Col. Perkin (Conservative) ... 30,212
Lewis (Labour) ... 22,183
Rev. Serensen (Labour) ... 21,768

SUNDERLAND (Two Seats).
Thompson (Conservative) ... 28,612
Raimo (Conservative) ... 28,608
Jeremiah MacVeagh (Labour) ... 21,823
Common (Liberal) ... 20,139
Hannah (Liberal) ... 13,631

NOEWICH (Two Seats).
Lt.-Commander Hilton Young (Liberal) ... 28,842
Capt. Fairfax (Conservative) ... 28,529
Smith (Labour) ... 23,808
Miss Jewson (Labour) ... 22,931
(One Conservative and one Liberal gain from Labour.)

KINGSTOW UPON HULL EAST.
Lumley (Conservative) ... 12,296
Muff (Labour) ... 11,130
Thornborough (Liberal) ... 5,140
Mashford (Independent) ... 444

WEST HAM PLAISTOW.
Will Thorne (Labour) ... 15,619
Penny (Conservative) ... 7,638

MORPETH.
Robert Smillie (Labour) ... 19,248
Miss Irene Ward (Conservative) ... 10,828
Dodd (Liberal) ... 3,805

SOUTH SHIELDS.
Harney (Liberal) ... 23,171
Lawther (Labour) ... 16,852

STOCKPORT (Two Seats).
Greenwood (Conservative) ... 28,657
Hammersley (Conservative) ... 26,417
Townend (Labour) ... 21,986
Royal (Liberal) ... 12,386
(One Conservative gain from Liberal.)

NORFOLK EAST.
Neville (Conservative) ... 11,283
Seely (Liberal) ... 9,114
Commander Bates (Labour) ... 4,907
(Conservative gain from Liberal.)

DEVON SOUTH BOLTON.
Drewe (Conservative) ... 12,811
Lambeth (Liberal) ... 12,157
(Conservative gain from Liberal.)

YORK WEST RIDING DON VALLEY.
Williams (Labour) ... 14,598
Captain Reynolds (Conservative) ... 12,463

NOTTINGHAM BROXTOWE.
Spencer (Labour) ... 15,276
Jackson (Liberal) ... 12,313

DURHAM HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING.
Richardson (Labour) ... 17,857
Curry (Liberal) ... 13,023

GLOUCESTER STROUD.
Sir Frank Nelson (Conservative) ... 15,373
Miss Picton Turnerville (Labour) ... 7,418
Stanton (Liberal) ... 6,057
(Conservative gain from Liberal.)

CORNWALL CAMBORNE.
Captain Moreign (Constitutionalist) ... 9,530
Leif Jones (Liberal) ... 7,220
Rowe (Labour) ... 5,477
(Constitutionalist gain from Liberal.)

YORK EAST RIDING HOLDERNESS.
Savery (Conservative) ... 12,911
Dixey (Liberal) ... 10,162

KENT FAVERSHAM.
Major Wheeler (Conservative) ... 14,432
Rev. Morgan (Labour) ... 9,181
Solomon (Liberal) ... 7,132

DEVON HONITON.
Sir Arthur Morrison Bell (Conservative) ... 14,804
Halse (Liberal) ... 12,025

DORSET NORTH.
Hanbury (Conservative) ... 11,819
Emlyn Jones (Liberal) ... 10,341
(Conservative gain from Liberal.)

GLOUCESTER SIRENCESTER.
Sir Thomas Davies (Conservative) ... 18,201
Alpass (Labour) ... 7,078

NORTHUMBERLAND WANSBECK.
Warne (Labour) ... 21,159
Mrs. Middleton (Conservative) ... 18,875

BEARKS ABINGDON.
Major Glyn (Conservative) ... 13,117
Lessing (Liberal) ... 8,805
Brundrit (Labour) ... 1,355
(Conservative gain from Liberal.)

CARNARVON DISTRICT.
Lloyd George (Liberal) ... 16,058
Prof. Zimmern (Labour) ... 3,401

MERTHYR.
Walthead (Labour) ... 19,892
Fox Davies (Constitutionalist) ... 13,383

DENBIGH WREXHAM.
Williams (Liberal) ... 19,154
Prof. Richards (Labour) ... 15,291
(Liberal gain from Labour.)

MONTGOMERY.
Lieut.-Col. Davies (Liberal) ... 14,942
Davies (Labour) ... 4,384

GLAMORGAN CAERPHILLY.
Morgan Jones (Labour) ... 17,723
Rowlands (Conservative) ... 12,293

GLAMORGAN LLANDARFF.
Major Williams Cope (Conservative) ... 15,801
Lloyd (Labour) ... 11,609
David (Liberal) ... 7,009

GLAMORGAN PONTYPRIDD.
Mardy Jones (Labour) ... 18,301
Evans (Conservative) ... 14,425

MERIONETH.
Jones (Liberal) ... 9,328
Roberts (Labour) ... 6,393
Vaughan (Conservative) ... 3,677

CARMARTHEN LLENELLY.
Dr. Williams (Labour) ... 20,516
Evans (Liberal) ... 18,237

CARNARVON.
Major Owen (Liberal) ... 15,033
Jones (Labour) ... 14,564

FLINTSHIRE.
Roberts (Conservative) ... 19,054
Lt.-Col. Parry (Liberal) ... 14,169
Rev. Jones (Labour) ... 7,821
(Conservative gain from Liberal.)

CARMARTHEN.
Sir Alfred Mond (Liberal) ... 17,281
Rev. Owen (Labour) ... 7,953

KIRKCALDY.
Kennedy (Labour) ... 14,038
Murray (Liberal) ... 12,607

GLASGOW ST. ROLLOX.
Stewart (Labour) ... 16,299
Johnson (Liberal) ... 11,238

GLASGOW POLLOK.
Sir John Gilmour (Conservative) ... 20,620
Rankin (Labour) ... 6,749

EDINBURGH WEST.
MacIntyre (Conservative) ... 10,628
Mathers (Labour) ... 7,603
Phillipps (Liberal) ... 8,790
(Conservative gain from Liberal.)

GLASGOW CATHCART.
Macdonald (Conservative) ... 18,440
Hay (Labour) ... 9,915

GLASGOW MARYHILL.
Cooper (Conservative) ... 15,460
Muir (Labour) ... 13,947
(Conservative gain from Labour.)

EDINBURGH EAST.
Shiels (Labour) ... 9,330
Milne (Conservative) ... 6,105
Hogge (Liberal) ... 5,625
(Labour gain from Liberal.)

EDINBURGH CENTRAL.
Graham (Labour) ... 13,627
Beaton (Conservative) ... 8,896

GLASGOW CENTRAL.
Briggen Sir William Alexander (Conservative) ... 18,258
White (Labour) ... 12,617

DUNFERMILNE.
Watson (Labour) ... 13,897
Robertson (Liberal) ... 10,818

GLASGOW CAMLACHIE.
Rev. Stephen (Labour) ... 14,588
Beedle (Conservative) ... 14,373

ABERDEEN NORTH.
Rose (Labour) ... 13,249
Dr. Laura Sandeman (Conservative) ... 8,545

ABERDEEN SOUTH.
Thomson (Conservative) ... 16,092
Archibald (Labour) ... 10,699

GLASGOW BRIDGETON.
Maxton (Labour) ... 16,860
McCracken (Conservative) ... 10,633

EDINBURGH SOUTH.
Sir Samuel Chapman (Conservative) ... 15,854
Thomson (Liberal) ... 8,777

STAFFORD KINGSWINFORD.
Sitch (Labour) ... 17,[illegible]
Major Webb (Conservative) ... 16,208

LANARK COATBRIDGE.
Welsh (Labour) ... 12,782
Lt.-Col. Moore (Conservative) ... 12,725

STIRLING EAST.
Weir (Labour) ... 13,632
Major Donaldson (Liberal) ... 11,752

DUMBARTON.
Fleming (Conservative) ... 16,223
Martin (Labour) ... 12,872
(Conservative gain from Labour.)

BANFF.
Templeton (Conservative) ... 6,829
Sir Charles Barrie (Liberal) ... 5,426
Rev. Groundwater (Labour) ... 3,722
(Conservative gain from Liberal.)

KINCARDINE WEST.
Barclay Harvey (Conservative) ... 8,260
Scott (Liberal) ... 6,129

ROXBURGH.
Earl of Dalkeith (Conservative) ... 12,684
Wylie (Liberal) ... 7,737
Dallas (Labour) ... 7,266

GALLOWAY.
Vice-Admiral Sir Hennike Hugban (Conservative) ... 12,268
Major Dudgeon (Liberal) ... 10,852
(Conservative gain from Liberal.)

PEEBLES AND SOUTHERN.
Westwood (Labour) ... 7,797
Hamilton (Conservative) ... 6,723
Mitchell (Liberal) ... 4,559

LINLITHGOW.
Kidd (Conservative) ... 14,765
Shinwell (Labour) ... 14,223
(Conservative gain from Labour.)

MORAY AND NAIRN.
Hon. James Stewart (Conservative) ... 9,762
Mackay (Labour) ... 6,005

DUMFRIES.
General Charteris (Conservative) ... 12,718
Dr. Chapple (Liberal) ... 8,472
Mrs. Dollan (Labour) ... 6,342
(Conservative gain from Liberal.)

HADDINGTONSHIRE.
Lt.-Col. Crookshank (Conservative) ... 11,745
Spence (Labour) ... 8,882
Pringle (Liberal) ... 4,986
(Conservative gain from Labour.)

PEMBROKE.
Major Price (Conservative) ... 14,573
Major Lloyd George (Liberal) ... 13,043
Jenkins (Labour) ... 8,455
(Conservative gain from Liberal.)

KILMARNOCK.
Major McAndrew (Conservative) ... 14,237
Climie (Labour) ... 13,054
(Conservative gain from Labour.)

LANARK HAMILTON.
Graham (Labour) ... 13,003
Gibb (Conservative) ... 8,372

LANARK.
Mitchell (Conservative) ... 12,714
Dixon (Labour) ... 11,426
Miss Mitchell (Liberal) ... 2,126
(Conservative gain from Labour.)

WEST FIFE.
Adamson (Labour) ... 14,685
McRobert (Conservative) ... 6,015

LANARK RUTHERGLEN.
Wright (Labour) ... 13,796
McLaren (Conservative) ... 12,707

LANARK NORTH.
Sir A. Sprot (Conservative) ... 13,880
Sullivan (Labour) ... 11,582
(Conservative gain from Labour.)

BELFAST WEST.
Sir Robert Lynn (Conservative) ... 28,435
Midgley (Labour) ... 21,122
Nash (Republican) ... 2,688

DOWN (Two Seats).
Reid (Conservative) ... 58,929
Dr. Simms (Conservative) ... 58,777
Murnoy (Republican) ... 8,941

BELFAST NORTH.
McConnol (Conservative) ... 34,182
Corvin (Republican) ... 1,192

ARMAGH.
Sir William Allen (Conservative) ... 29,021
McKee (Sinn Fein) ... 11,756

ABERDEEN EAST.
Boothby (Conservative) ... 7,363
Martin (Liberal) ... 4,680
Cormack (Labour) ... 3,890
(Conservative gain from Liberal.)

ABERDEEN CENTRAL.
Smith (Conservative) ... 9,130
McKenzie Wood (Liberal) ... 7,639
Newman (Labour) ... 3,791
(Conservative gain from Liberal.)

BRECON AND RADNOR.
Captain Darcy Hall (Conservative) ... 12,834
Jenkins (Liberal) ... 12,374
John (Labour) ... 10,167
(Conservative gain from Liberal.)

STIRLING FALKIRK.
Murnin (Labour) ... 13,436
Sir George MacRae (Liberal) ... 11,512
(Labour gain from Liberal.)

DURHAM BARNARD CASTLE.
Col. Headlam (Conservative) ... 9,465
Samuels (Labour) ... 9,152
(Conservative gain from Labour.)

LEICESTER BOSWORTH.
Captain Gee (Conservative) ... 10,114
Minto (Labour) ... 9,756
Ward (Liberal) ... 9,143
(Conservative gain from Liberal.)

LEICESTER MELTON.
Everard (Conservative) ... 17,090
Richardson (Liberal) ... 11,934

LEEDS WEST.
Stamford (Labour) ... 13,057
Renton (Conservative) ... 13,051
Brown (Liberal) ... 4,597

FERMANAGH (2 Seats).
Sir C. Falls (Conservative) ... 44,716
J. Pringle (Conservative) ... 44,711
McMartan (Republican) ... 6,812
Corrigan (Republican) ... 6,685
(Conservative gains from Nationalist and Sinn Feiner.)

—Reuter.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: Two Seats.
J. F. P. Rawlinson (Conservative) ... 4569
Sir Geoffrey Butler (Conservative) ... 4026
J. R. M. Butler (Independent) ... 3241

LONDON UNIVERSITY.
Doctor Ernest Graham Little (Independent) ... 3202
Sir J. R. Bradford (Conservative) ... 2813
Professor Pollard (Liberal) ... 1539
Doctor Bushnell (Labour) ... 1087
(Independent gain from Conservative).

INVERNESS.
Sir Murdoch MacDonald (Liberal) ... 11468
Henderson (Labour) ... 6863

GENERAL ELECTION.

SOME IMPORTANT RESULTS.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Mr. Morgan Jones (Labour), Secretary the Board of Education, has been elected for caerphilly with hismajority reduced to a half.

Mr. P. J. Ford, (Conservative) has gained Edinburgh North in a triangular fight, defeating Miss Stewart (Labour) and Liberal.

Mr. Murchison (Conservative) has gained Huntingdon from Costello (Liberal).

Colonel Headlam (Conservative) has gained Barnard Castle from Labour.

Captain Darey Hall (Conservative) has gained Brecon Radnorshire in a triangular contest.

Mr. Murnin (Labour) has gained Stirling Falkirk from Sir George MacRae (Liberal).

Mrs. Shaw (Conservative), Mrs. Simpson and Mrs. Pesny both (Labour) have been defeated.

Mr. Victor Lacrosser, (Conservative) has gained Bosworth in a triangular fight.

Sir Robert Lynn (Conservative) has been re-elected for Belfast West in a triangular contest. Mr. Nash, (Republican) was at the bottom of the poll, securing only 2,686 out of over 30,000 votes.

Sir Malcolm Macnaughton has been re-elected for Londonderry with a majority of 25,000 over MacWhinney, (Republican).

Mr. Stamford, (Labour) has retained Leeds (West) in a triangular fight after four recounts, resulting in a majority of three votes over a Conservative.

Mr. J. Pringle (Conservative) and Sir C. Falls (Conservative) have gained seats in Ferma, defeating Mr. McCartan and Mr. Corrigan (Republicans) with majorities of 37,000 votes.

The outstanding University polls will be declared between 1st November and 13th November. Argyll, Fermanagh and Tyrone on 31st October, Inverness (Western Isles), on 1st November, and Inverness 2 or 3 days hence.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Mr. Livingstone (Liberal) has retained the Western Isles with an increased majority in a three-cornered contest.—Reuter.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Mr. Ernest Graham Little (Independent) has gained London University in a four-cornered fight.

Mr. J. F. P. Rawlinson and Sir Geoffrey Butler (Conservatives) have both retained their seats for Cambridge University.—Reuter.

THE "LEADER" ON TORY ADVENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 31.

The "Leader," commenting on the results of the general elections in England, says the Baldwin Government is dreary for India for whether there is again to be a Peel-Winterton combination or there are to be new men, it is much more probable than not, that the policy will be a die-hard policy, the divisions in the public life in India being as they are. Governments here who are frankly reactionary both in the centre and in the provinces will be able confidently to reckon not merely upon the support but upon the active encouragement and even incitement from Whitehall.

VAIKOM SATYAGRAHA.

JATHA TO PETITION MAHARANI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLLAGAM, Nov. 1.

Vaikom was 'enfete' yesterday on account of the reception of the representatives of various northern taluks who came to join the caste Hindu Jatha on its march to Trivandrum to present a memorial to the Maharani Regent to secure freedom of passage along all public roads in the State for all classes of subjects. Throughout the day several batches of caste Hindus came from Parur, Alengad, Mcovattupuhla, Arukutty and other places, and in the evening a party of them came from Shertally. They were escorted across back-water by several friends and sympathisers, and on arrival were given a warm reception by prominent leaders, among whom were Dr. P. C. Kesava Pillai C.S. Madhavan Pillai M.N. Nair, A. K. Pillai and Manna H. Padmanabha Pillai. Mr. K. P. Kesava Menon arrived from Calicut and Mr. T. K. Madhavan Swami Satya Vrikn. and other leaders and workers were at Vaikom in time for the formation of the Jatha. The foreshore and asram premises thronged with anxious crowds of sympathisers and others who had come from far and near to witness the Jatha on its unique mission for securing social freedom for untouchables. The gathering assembled in the Asram when members were formally enlisted, and necessary instructions were issued.

The members of the Jatha were entertained last night at dinner by Mr. C. S. Madhavan Pillai and Dr. Kesava Pillai

TRIUMPHAL MARCH.

Early this morning the Jatha consisting of about a hundred caste Hindus was formed at the Asram with Mr. Mannath Padmanabha Pillai as commander-in-chief, Mr. S. Padmanabhan Menon Vakil Alleppey as commandant in charge of the division and Messrs. S. K. Narayana Pillai Balakrishna Pillai and others as lieutenants. They all wore national costumes, distinctive headdresses and shoulder bands, while ordinary members had their stars. The procession left the Asram at six headed by Savarana Satyagraha volunteers singing devotional songs and marched to Jety where a large concourse of people had gathered already to cheer them on their arrival. They arranged in a line along foreshore and were photographed with prominent leaders of the movement. Then they advanced in pouring rain along the western road and stopped in front of the temple for a while singing most pathetic and impressive songs in chorus, invoking blessings of the Deity for the success of their cause. Eager crowds followed the Jatha for some distance and as the Jatha marched along amidst cries of Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai and Maharani Regent ki Jai they made a profound impression on those assembled of their great devotion and zeal in the cause.

On their way at Vadayar the Jatha was served with light refreshments. The party reached Kaduthuruthi by ten when they were received by Mr. Thekkedath, Narayana Pillai, a Nair landlord and a member of the Legislative Assembly who is entertaining the Jatha at breakfast. This evening the Jatha resumes its march to Ettumanoor where a similar reception has been got up by Kunnanon Govinda Pillai one of the leading citizens there. To-day the treamites have suspended the Satyagraha campaign in honour of the Jatha and it has been decided to suspend the campaign likewise on the 27th day on which the memorial is to be presented to the Maharani. The Jatha carries at its head a flag wherein is inscribed its motto that it stands for the protecting of the rights of freedom and for Dharma. Representatives from each taluk are carrying an ensign indicating where from they hail. It is significant that inclemancies of weather or vicissitudes of tramping have not at all damped the enthusiasm of the members or the warmth of the reception accorded to them enroute.

CHINESE CRISIS.

CABINET MINISTERS' RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

HUANGFU TO ACT AS PREMIER.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Peking.—Mandates have been issued accepting the resignations of Cabinet Ministers with the exception of Huangfu who has not resigned and appointing Huangfu as acting Premier and Doctor Wang, Foreign Minister. Both are supporters of General Fengyusiang. Other new Cabinet Ministers are regarded as non-partisan with the exception of Wangnaiping and Wangyungchiang who are supporters of Chang-Tso-Lin and Admiral Tushihkuei, a supporter of Wu-pei-fu.—Reuter.

OCCUPATION OF SHAR-HAI-KUAN.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Tokio.—A Mukden communique reports the complete occupation of Shan-hai-kuan, Chinwang-tao and Peitaho, capture of thirty-thousand Chihli supporters and a hundred guns.—Reuter.

DE VALERA SENTENCED.

FOR ENTERING NORTH IRELAND.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Mr. De Valera has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment in the Second Division at Belfast for entering North Ireland in contravention of Government Order.—Reuter.

TURCO-GREEK DISPUTE.

LEAGUE COUNCIL ADOPTS REPORT.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Brussels.—The work of the Council of the League concluded to-day after the adoption of the report on the dispute between Turks and Greeks regarding the exchange of populations. The report recognises that both Governments accept the competence of the mixed commission which it requests to meet without delay in order to settle the points raised and suggests that in the event of legal difficulty, the point be referred to the Hague Court or advisory opinion obtained from the Council of the League. Nothing should be allowed to affect the interests of the persons concerned pending settlement. The Council hopes the two sides will do their utmost to apply, in the letter and spirit the Convention of Lausanne, and thereby avoid impairment of Turco-Greek relations. It also requests both parties to present detailed reports on the treatment of minorities in Greece and Turkey to the League in order that the Council of the League could take up, the matter at its session in Rome in December.—Reuter.

CLOSE OF WEMBLY EXHIBITION.

SPEECH OF PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

There were 50,000 people in the stadium to-day for the closing of Wembley. The ground was a quagmire, and torrential rain fell throughout the ceremony which was preceded for an hour by military music. Massed pipes and drums of the Irish and Scots Guards first marched round the running track, while workmen were engaged in digging in an effort to drain off pools of water. Massed bands of guards played selections and after that the Prince of Wales, in a speech, said the Exhibition had been of signal service to the Empire, enabling a more sympathetic reciprocal understanding between Home-landers and those from Overseas to be brought about. The attendance had numbered 18 millions of which five million had been children. He concluded that, he understood, negotiations with a view to the reopening of the Exhibition were now proceeding.

The Bishop of Willesdon led a prayer and the audience sang: "Oh God our help in ages past." Massed bands led retreat and the flags of the Dominions and Colonies, which have the Exhibition been prominent mit of the Stadium walls, were crowd sang "Auldlangsyne" tional Anthem and the Prince parted encircling the Stadium tinuous roar of cheers.—Reuter.

SPANISH OFFICERS SE[illegible]D.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Madrid.—The Court-Martial has sentenced Generals Berenguer and Saravia to six months' detention in a fortress for attending a political meeting.—Reuter.

AIR DEFENCE OF [illegible]IAN.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Air-Marshal Sir John Sa[illegible]s been selected for the new post of [illegible] manding-in-Chief, Air De[illegible] with effect from 1st January [illegible] outcome of the scheme [illegible] embracing the formation of 52 [illegible] of aeroplanes, anti-craft batteries [illegible]a as Home Defence. This [illegible] development is a distinct [illegible] headquarters of which will ultimately [illegible] art from the air ministry.—Reuter.

"BARBAROUS AND DESPOTIC"

(Continued from page 7).

ms and the various other people who had gathered there. Concluding he said that the present Ordinance was only a revised edition of the Rowlatt Act, and they must never accept it.

TEXT OF RESOLUTION.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved:—

This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay places on record its unqualified condemnation of (1) The application of an absolute, barbarous and despotic Regulation to the province of Bengal. (2) The issue in times of peace of an Ordinance more arbitrary than the Defence of India Act—itself a war measure—with no other conceivable object than the destruction of the morale of the peaceful and legitimate movement for the country's freedom. (3) The indiscriminate arrests under the said Regulations and Ordinance of a large number of honest and devoted public workers without any shadow of justification on mere reports of the C. I. D. officers which cannot stand the scrutiny of an open investigation in a court of law.

This meeting assures the people of Bengal of its whole-hearted support in all legitimate and peaceful measures that they might adopt to fight these and such other methods of repression that the bureaucracy in its wisdom might choose to devise.

MR JAMNADAS MEHTA.

Mr. Jamnadas said the arrest and the detention of a large number of persons under the Viceregal Ordinance and under Bengal Regulation III of 1818 had precipitated a crisis of extraordinary gravity in the political situation of the country. The terrible storm of repression that was brewing during the last two years had at last burst forth in all its fury and was threatening to overwhelm the unhappy province of Bengal. The statement issued by the Viceroy in connection with his Ordinance was a panicky document amazing for its very transparent and obvious absurdity. They were told that an emergency had arisen in Bengal. How untrue that statement was, would be clear from the facts that a plentiful and generous dose of repression was being administered to Bengal for over a year under the Regulation of 1818, indicative of the fact that the emergency was already existing for twelve months or more at the time of the issue of the Ordinance. Assuming however, that an emergency had arisen let them examine its nature for a few moments. From the statement of Lord Reading, it would appear, as if every village in Bengal had a bomb factory and as if every third man in the streets of Calcutta or Dacca was an actual or incipient political murderer; that dacoities and murders were occurring by scores every week; and that bombs were being hurled from every street-corner on a dark night! Looking at the statement of the Viceroy we could only discover that in the course of [illegible] years nothing more serious than five [illegible] murders in all had taken [illegible] he did not regard those [illegible]y, he could not forget the [illegible]engal was as large as France [illegible]ny put together, and that it [illegible]ration larger than Great Bri[illegible]der the circumstances they could [illegible]tend that a total record of five se[illegible] crimes, including dacoities and mur[illegible]s, in course of two years could be taken [illegible] an emergency justifying the investment [illegible] the Executive with such wide and [illegible]eeping powers over the lives, liberties [illegible]d reputation of 50 millions of His Ma[illegible]ty's subjects, as was sought to be done [illegible] the Ordinance. The statement of the [illegible]ceroy also contained a very sensational [illegible]scription of arms and ammunitions having been imported from abroad by the [illegible]nspirators, who were also manufacturing [illegible] bomb of very new and dangerous type. [illegible]or these reasons the Viceroy had made [illegible]e of Section 72 of the Government of [illegible]dia Act and by a strange coincidence [illegible] persons were arrested in detail so far [illegible] persons were arrested in detail so far. [illegible]uses were searched and so were the [illegible]ices of the Congress Committee and [illegible]waraj[illegible]ya Party. After the very sensa[illegible]nal allegations in the Viceregal state[illegible]nt one should have expected that huge [illegible]antities of bombs, arms and ammuni[illegible]ons would have been discovered as the re[illegible]lt of these searches. But it was stated [illegible]y the Commissioner of Police of Calcutta [illegible]hat the only thing found was some [illegible]ncriminating and revolutionary literature [illegible]nd that no fire arms were found. It would [illegible]lear therefore that the Viceroy's state[illegible] was based on imaginary and fanciful as[illegible]tions. The fact of the matter was that [illegible] Viceroy had merely repeated like a gra[illegible]phone what the Bengal Government put [illegible]to his mouth and that there was no foun[illegible]ation for the panic to which the authori[illegible]es had worked themselves up. If the [illegible]iceroy was an honest man and if the Police [illegible]ommissioner's statement that no fire arms [illegible]ere discovered [illegible]s correct, the first thing [illegible]ought to do was to with[illegible]net wa[illegible] to release the people [illegible]number [illegible]l and to apologise to the [illegible]trative m[illegible]having perpetrated such [illegible]tion wa[illegible]and a [illegible] of the C[illegible]NCY OF ANY KIND. [illegible]Parliam[illegible]y would do that or not, [illegible]probabl[illegible]stablished within a few [illegible]s of [illegible]thin[illegible] on the authority of [illegible]e Commis[illegible] Police at Calcutta him[illegible]lf, that no e[illegible]cy of any kind whatso[illegible]er had arisen to [illegible]tify the panic raised by [illegible]e Government of Bengal. On such slen[illegible]ndations this extraordinary Ordinance had [illegible]n put into force and the police tin-gods [illegible] Bengal had been armed with most despotic [illegible]d arbitrary powers over the whole pro[illegible]ce. The Ordinance itself was divided [illegible]adly into two p[illegible] one was remedial, the [illegible]er was prevent[illegible] Even the Rowlatt Act [illegible] passed with [illegible] pretensions at Legis[illegible]ion, and it to[illegible]rly one month to get [illegible]ough the In[illegible]al Council. This Ordin[illegible]s born [illegible]ay like a thief in the [illegible]t came [illegible]o a machinery for [illegible]ce[illegible]ch was a negation [illegible] all the safeguards [illegible]ment could provide. [illegible]semm[illegible]he a[illegible]sed to the sessions [illegible]been di[illegible]. The right of trial by jury had been taken away. The release of the accused on bail had been restricted. Many wholesome rules of evidence and procedure had been suspended, and the three Commissioners, none of whom was a High Court judge and one of whom not even a judicial officer, had been ganted the power of life and death over those suspects. It was extraordinary that a death sentence could be given by a bench of this kind, though happily it was not to be put into practice until confirmed by the High Court.

DRASTIC AND SWEEPING PROVISIONS.

But if the remedial provisions were bad enough, the preventive ones were more drastic and sweeping. The Government of Bengal had only to be satisfied, and it was notorious how easily the bureaucracy was satisfied in such cases, and immediately they could call upon any man however respectable to notify his residence of course to the police. The suspect could be called upon to report himself to the police as the police desired. He was to conduct himself in a manner prescribed for him. He should remain or go out of any place at the behests of the police and as if that was not enough, he could even be put into custody in any jail. Any order thus issued was to be carried out if necessary "by any and every means" which of course, would include shooting on the spot. The suspect was to permit himself to be photographed. His finger impressions might be taken; specimens of his hand-writing and signature must be furnished if desired by the Local Government; and all these indignities and humiliations could be leaped upon any honourable and innocent person in Bengal to-day at the mere sweet will of the police. Of course, an illusory provision was made for a scrutiny of such cases by two judges before whom the facts of the case might be placed by the Local Government in such form as they liked, without giving the unhappy suspect any right of cross-examination or assistance by a lawyer, and with all that if the judges reported that there was no case against the suspect his release was by no means assured. Those were in brief the provisions of the Ordinance and he wondered whether the most barbabrous Government of modern time, had ever taken such autocratic powers in the name of a fictitious emergency. He had no doubt that there were some revolutionaries in the country who preferred the use of a bomb to the use of ballot-box; but he had no doubt also that the prescription for the bomb was made in the Home Offices of the Government of India and sanctioned by the bureaucrats at Whitehall; in fact the sole source and inspiration of conspiracies in India was the Home Department of the Indian Government. They must not forget that as a result of the elections in England, the conspiracies of the Home Department would be strengthened to a great extent. The Tory party in England consisted of people who stop at no atrocity if only they could thereby continue the enslavement of this country. For five years the people of India should expect no quarters in their fight for freedom and he agreed with Pandit Motilal Nehru that rather than submit to such insults they should be prepared to resist the tyranny even at the cost of their lives and the risk of hangman's cord round their necks. They must stand by the people of Bengal in this hour of emergency and support them in all their legitimate and peaceful methods for fighting the new tyranny.

MR. KHADILKER.

Mr. K. P. Khadilker seconding said Government wished to take repressive measures to kill all political agitation in the country, in order that there might be Police Raj. Even when the Rowlatt Act was going to be introduced there was no trouble in the country. Lord Chelmsford was a weak man, but that was not the case with the present Viceroy, and he had, therefore, given us an Ordinance which was a revised edition of the Rowlatt Act. He was sure it was for the purpose of taking revenge on the politicians that the new measure was introduced in the country because the Government could not do anything against them in an open court of law. The Government of Bengal had arrested the Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation, and they might even arrest Mr. C. R. Das. They might even arrest their own President. Mr. Patel. (Laughter). If Government killed even this constitutional and legitimate agitation, then there was bound to be a revolutionary movement in the country. If Government were unable to rule the country properly without such extraordinary measures, it was time for them to hand over the Government to men like Moulana Shaukat Ali and Mr. Patel! He assured the Government that if they took away their leaders, many new leaders would spring up in their place and lead the country to freedom.

MR. K. F NARIMAN.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said he was proud to be a member of the Swaraj Party, although that party's achievements in the Bombay Council were not very wonderful. Government to-day found that the Swaraj Party was the only party in the country which they could not check or control. It was mere moonshine and bunkum to say that there was a rebellion in the country, and the Act was solely aimed at the Swaraj Party, fairly or foully, directly or indirectly legitimately or otherwise. He was proud to belong to the Swaraj Party and accept the challenge thrown down by the Government and take his humble share in the responsibility. It was the patriotic duty of every citizen of this country to join that Party,—no matter to what caste, [illegible]creed he belonged. It was their [illegible] to stand by that party, and join that party which the Government wanted to wipe off. That was the only answer which they could give to the Government. He thought the Government apology was all bunkum and he had come to that conclusion after observing the political history of Bengal for the last one year or so. It had now become a personal struggle between Mr. C. R. Das and Lord Lytton, the Governor of Bengal. Mr. Das was the real ruler of Bengal and not Lord Lytton, so far as the Municipal Corporation and the Council were concerned. Mr. Das was controlling the affairs of city of Calcutta more than Lord Lytton was doing, and the latter therefore could not bear to see his authority challenged by any one. Twice was Lord Lytton defeated in the Council in regard to his pet object—the grant for the salaries of the Bengal Ministers. The Ordinance was meant to wipe out the constitutional rebellion inside the Councils, for the result of this revolutionary movement during the past five years has been only five dacoities and murders. Let them compare with that record the record of this city and of every country in the world, and they would find more dacoities and murders in Bombay than even in Calcutta. What the Police Commissioner in Bombay did was to round up the Mawalis and march them off to the Police station and deport some of them. Only the other day a policeman was shot on the Queen's Road, and what an uproar there would have been in Calcutta if such a thing had happened there? The Govrnent were dividing their political opponents and stabbing them with a dagger from behind. They knew the rebellion of Europeans at the time of Ilbert Bill, but what steps did Government then take to suppress the wild men? Concluding he said they should all join the Swaraj Party and accept the challenge the Government had thrown.

MR. J. K. MEHTA.

Mr. J. K Mehta said the ways of Providence were inscrutable. India was in the pangs of despair and it was because of that that their greatest leader had fasted for 21 days, and as a result the Unity Conference was held at Delhi where leaders of all communities promised that henceforward there would be toleration and that they would stand shoulder to shoulder. But they had not expected that the penance of the Mahatmaji would bring about a situation which the Ordinance of Lord Reading had given to the people of this country. It was as a result of the penance of the Mahatmaji that the Ordinance had been given to them, for an electric thrill had gone throughout the country by the publication of the Ordinance. Whenever there was strength and fervour among the people, the Government had come down on the people and their leaders. This process had gone on from time to time, since 1921. There was a strong united movement in the country during the last three years and Government were considering how best they could meet it, and they had now issued an Ordinance, in order to kill any agitation for the grant of further Reforms. They should have been prepared for such a step on the part of the Government. Last year the Swarajists said they were going into the Councils to smash Dyarchy, and they had done that in the C. P. and Bengal. Government saw that Dyarchy was almost smashed and they had now taken this step, because they saw that Dyarchy was exposed in all its bare nakedness. These weapons were forged in Delhi and Simla for the people of this country. Dyarchy which was killed by the Swaraj Party was now again being killed by the Government. What was going to be the reply of the country as a whole? Their leaders had appealed to them to fight shoulder to shoulder in this calamity which had come over Bengal, for what had happened in Bengal might happen in Bombay and other provinces, for Government was determined to kill the movement piecemeal. The reply of the country should be on the analogy of the volunteer movements in Bengal and U. P. which were declared by Government. If the Swaraj Party were declared it was the duty of the people to flock round it and declare themselves as Swarajists. If Government wanted to arrest the Swarajists in Bengal they would find thousands and thousands of others ready to replace them, and the dying embers of non-violent non-co-operation would then again be rekindled, and the whole country would then blow them into a glorious flame at Belgaum. But for that purpose they would have to do the constructive programme first which the Mahatma had laid before the country.

MR. B. T. DESAI.

Mr. B. T. Desai said now that the Government had done their best it was for the people to show that whatever the Government might do they would never succeed. The present policy of the Government was only for the purpose of doing away with the obstruction which they were meeting with in the Councils from the Swaraj Party. He appealed to the meeting to become members of the Swaraj Party and accept the challenge thrown down to them by the Government.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI.

Maulana Shaukat Ali said he did not want to speak much. He had come to the meeting to show that while he was a staunch and humble follower of the Mahatmaji, when the time came and people were imprisoned—whether they were Swarajists, Moderates, Liberals or Besantites—there were no differences between them and that they were all one, ready to suffer for the country. He thought the time was past when they should ever complain or show any curiosity or any strangeness of feeling when Government did these things to the people. What else could they expect from their Government? A Government which had given them a Jallianwalla Bagh, for the lives of thousands of soldiers who had sacrificed themselves during the war! As a result of this treatment the non-violent non-cooperation movement came. When he met the Mahatma the last time, he had asked him a question. They knew this Government—he knew it well himself when he left Government service seven years ago and took up the service of the country. They knew what they should expect from either a Liberal, or Labour or Conservative Government. He had no hope in any Government. He would tell them why he had come to this conclusion. He thought formerly that the Britishers were good sportsmen, because he had played cricket with them. But he knew now that it was not so. This Government, like Durvodhan, played with loaded dice. When they were beaten in argument all round, they had recourse to this repressive measure. Personally he was not afraid of being hanged by the Government, because he had suffered much at the hands of the Government. He had asked the Mahatmaji that if a time came when all the leaders, by either foul or fair means, were shot down—and the workers were left without leaders, whether he had thought out a plan? Had he left any instructions for the people? The Mahatma did not give him a favourable answer. He said he was thinking over the matter and let Mr. Shaukat Ali know his answer. Government meant business now, and although personally he could not join the Swaraj Party and go into the Councils he asked the people to join the party in large numbers. He himself could not go into the Councils. But to others he would ask to join the Party in large numbers, so that they could stand shoulder to shoulder in their fight with the bureaucracy and show it how people could die. He did not know what the country or the city of Bombay was going to do. But there was one man who was ready to go down and die. He hoped the country would decide in the right way for they must remember that though the mills of the Gods ground slowly they ground exceedingly fine. (Cheers).

The resolution was then put to vote, and carried unanimously.

DUTY OF MODERATES.

A bolt from the blue has fallen on the fair province of Bengal. The Bengal Government and the Viceroy have chosen the most psychological moment to initiate a policy of repression, pure and simple. In all parts of the country and among all political parties, there is perfect unanimity regarding India's political goal; yet communal differences and the existence of several political parties, each working in its narrow groove have resulted in strengthening the hands of Government in thwarting our people's political ambition. At present, Bengal alone is vicitimized: but that alone is sufficient to open our eyes to see clearly where the wind is likely to blow. The repressive policy has been ushered in by Government on their sole responsibility without consulting the Bengal legislature and ostensibly with a view to crush the cult of terrorism; but those who see deeply will see distinctly that the Reading repressive regime is really meant to stifle all political activities in the country. The situation in Bengal is an open challenge to all India. The question of questions, at the present juncture, is how to meet this defiant challenge? Should the nation cast aside the spiritual policy of non-violence in answer to Government's highly provocative policy? Should the different communities and political parties fight out among themselves for minor differences, leaving aside the problem of soon realizing the common political goal? Should the Moderates succumb to the overtures likely to be made to them by Government under the misguided advice of the English and Anglo-Indian Press? In this trying time for Bengal, the sympathy of every true Indian patriot must be shown in unmistakably terms. Protest meetings and "hartals" are good in their own way; but these passive measures will not suffice. It behoves all political parties in the country to sink all their differences and to unite in working whole-heartedly for the attainment of Swaraj. This goal is impossible of early realization if Indians light heartedly discard the policy of non-violence and remain disunited in face of the determined attitude of Government. A word of warning to the Moderate leaders. The Government will once more tempt them to betray their country's interests, but they should resist all such attempts. The Bengal Moderate politicians have pointed out the way they should take. The challenge should be taken up unitedly by all political parties working in unison under the able leadership of Mahatma Gandhi—the only Indian who is at present likely to weld all parties and to lead his people successfully towards their final goal. The critical political situation created by this new policy seems ominous, but God willing, if we are sincere in our love for freedom of our motherland, we shall find this calamity to be a real blessing in disguise. Government have taken drastic steps to ease the political tension. Let the people, on their part, irrespective of all consequences, pursue relentlessly all constitutional methods to achieve their goal, and I am sure we shall not fail in once more proving that repression in no part of the world has ever curbed the intense desire of a people firmly determined to win their freedom and India will not be an exception to the rule. May God bestow right vision on our rulers and patience enough to our people to bear meekly all sufferings, ever keeping before their eyes the ultimate good and glory of their dearly beloved country.

B. N. MOTIVALA.

A DECENT BURIAL FOR REFORMS.

There are indications in the atmosphere when a storm is threatened and there were clear indications in the political atmosphere of this country that the storm of repression was threatened. The insistent demand from all parties for wide and far-reaching changes in the constitution and the success of the Swaraj Party in showing the hollowness and mockery of the Reform Scheme were followed by alarmist reports about the spread of anarchy in Bengal. Words used by Mr. Das and Pundit Motilal Nehru to give a solemn warning have been clearly used by the Government to support the policy of repression. The sitting of the Reforms Committee has well synchronised with these alarmist tales of a revolution which as usual the bureaucracy wants to meet with repression and still more repression and not by weeding out the causes for the same. Government want to put down lawlessness by themselves adopting lawless methods. If anything was wanting to give a decent burial to the Reform Scheme of Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford it is supplied by this Ordinance issued by the Government of Lord Reading. I am glad at this repression, for it only indicates how despite all professions and promises the policy of the Government of India remains the same—hesitating and grudging concessions alternating with blind and reckless repression. That the ordinary law of the land is disregarded, that the Legislatures are not consulted and that an ordinance conferring exceptional powers on the executive is issued, all go to show that the ideal of representative Government to which Government of India still pays lip worship is a sham. The reply the Indian people can give is intensive working of the constructive programme and a non-violent but unremitting work for Swaraj which will be the only guarantee against these spasmodic waves of repression.

J. K. MEHTA.

HARTAL IN CALCUTTA.

ALL MUNICIPAL MARKETS CLOSED

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

Hartal is being observed in Calcutta since early this morning. In the Northern quarters the majority of shops are closed and vehicular traffic is rare, while in Taltola and other Indian quarters several shops are opened. In Clive Street and Chowringhee, business is done as usual. All municipal markets and offices are closed and as a result of the holiday observed by the municipal sweepers and scavangers in several parts the city presents an unclean appearance.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

All Bengal observed complete hartal to-day as a protest against the application of the Ordinance and Regulation III of 1818.

PROTEST MEETINGS ALL OVER BENGAL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

Public meetings were held last evening in almost all muffasil towns in the province to condemn the action of Government in promulgating the new ordinance and in arresting many persons in Bengal. Hartal was also observed to-day in many muffasil towns as a mark of protest.

BENGAL'S DEATHLESS DETERMINATION.

LEADERS' SPIRITED SPEECHES.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal in moving the first resolution at a public meeting said: "We have no interest in the terrorist propaganda. Lord Lytton is safe either in the Government House in Calcutta or on the heights of Darjeeling. Lord Reading is safe in Simla or in Delhi. All the officials are safe in their places. Who suffers from the terrorist propaganda? My people, my helpless people; my poor police-men. It was they who have laid down their lives at the post of duty, at the hands of the terrorist. Therefore, we are not interested in terrorism and therefore, we ask you not to launch upon a repressive policy. It will not serve the end. Bengal was quiet. We wanted to be quiet. We have serious work to do. We have to organise our people. We have to build up our nation. We have to build up the national life of India. We have to build it up down from the villages. We have to re-construct our economic life. We have to re-construct our sanitary life for the protection of the very life of the people. We want to organize our educational system. We have thousand and one solemn, sacred duties lying before us. We have not the time and energy to dissipate our energies in a fruitless agitation against your unwisdom, on relentless folly. We want all those but you will not accede to our demands. Why? You only think of your wisdom or unwisdom. You only think of your reasons or want of reasons. You only think of your statesmanship or the bankruptcy of your statesmanship. (Cries of hear, hear.) And, therefore what is happening is bound to happen in Bengal. I wish Lord Lytton was present here to-day (Laughter.) He would have seen the deathless determination of united Bengal. (Cries of 'hear, hear.) as his predecessor saw 18 years ago to stand upon their own rights, to protect their own liberty and not to allow themselves to be cowed down by official frown or be frightened by official persecution. Our path of duty lies clear and straight before us. Our reply to the Government is: greater organization, wider organization, greater determination and greater sacrifice to win that which by the will of God, we shall, if not to-day, if not to-morrow in ten years to come, probably in one year but we shall win it and no power on earth can prevent our winning it. (Loud cheers and applause.)

DESHBANDHU DAS.

Speaking in support of the resolution Mr. C. R. Das said:—"I thought that to-day at this meeting I shall not address you on the matter, for I am also an offender (laughter.) But an order from the chair is itself another ordinance, which I, cannot but obey. I have much to say on the matter here because I have been speaking on the subject from the year 1917 onwards. I believe that revolutionaries do exist in this province. It is true and should not be concealed. I believe that the promulgation of such Ordinances and lawless laws as we call it and the wholesale arrests do not touch the revolutionaries. We have got to probe deep into the matter. We have got to know the "raison d'etre" of these revolutionary societies. Is revolution a profession with their members? Are they men so cruel and heartless so devoid of softer human feelings that they take delight in shedding human blood? Why have they become revolutionaries? They yearn for freedom. Every nation in this wide world wants freedom. If really you want to put an end to revolutionary courage and help forward this earnest yearning to be free among the free nations of the world that hunger for liberty you must appease. How could you do that? Certainly not by these Ordinances. Do you really want to suppress revolutionary movements by your ordinances? Just place your hands on your breast and say whether you have promulgated these ordinances to eradicate the revolutionary crime from the land. I, for one, do not believe it and why? Because I have seen it all along that whenever ordinances or lawless laws have been promulgated they have been directed against the lawful organizations in the land. In the years 1906, 1907 during the height of the anti-Partition days when the whole country was pulsating with a new life, when united Bengal was being organized for swadeshi and boycott and when the diffused forces scattered all over the country were being centralized you set those lawless laws in motion to nip the new awakening in the bud. These lawless laws are not a new thing in this country. There is this Regulation III of 1818 followed in its wake by the Press Act, the Seditious Meetings Act, the Criminal Law Amendment and what not and last come these ordinance. And all this you used and have been using since to extinguish the flame of overgrowing national consciousness. Later on in the year 1920 or 1921, I forget the exact time, and God only knows how I passed those strenuous events, this year when the Congress became a power in the land, when the whole country responded to its clarion call and rallied round the banner what is your record? There was no terrorist movement then. You enforced those lawless laws and declared what tall those who worked for the Congress were so many criminals. But you know the wonderful reply the country gave. No less than 23,000 of the brave sons of India disobeyed those lawless laws and courted imprisonment. You thought you have broken the backbone of the Non-Co-operation movement. You have not and you cannot. Non-Co-operation is one of the many aspects of building the national life, and now that Non-Co-operation has come out rejuvenated and strong in another shape through the Swarajya Party programme. And if you are trying to crush the Swarajists' activities by arresting and clapping into jail its prominent and active members you say they are revolutionaries and you say by these ordinances you desire to run to earth these terrorist societies. Well, the other day you carried on an extensive police raid and searched no less than 54 houses in Calcutta. But what did you find in the course of these operations. Pray, how many pistols, how many bombs and what explosive materials could you lay your hands on? What did you get? Nothing.

A voice: some literature.

Mr. Das:—Yes, literature indeed. What literature? Oh, the history of Bolshevism! And that you know is available almost in every cultured house in Calcutta. But is it a crime to read history? Is it a crime to read what had actually happened in another country? Is it a crime to read the history of a people with whom you are going to conclude a treaty. And for that history you have violated the sanctity of 54 private residences and on what information did you act? You could not lay your hands on anything incriminating. What steps have you there taken to bring to book those spies and informers who gave you these false informations. Don't you remember that in the course of that historic trial of Srijut Auorbinda Ghose in the Alipore Bomb Case a spy giving evidence before the Court spun but a story. How a bomb was manufactured carried by one of the accused to Babu Surendra Nath Banerjea and placed at his feet. The latter elated with joy showered his blessings on his head. However, because your informers supply you with information you must accept it as a gospel truth and act upon it is it justice? Is it proper? Is it fair-play? Is it based on commonsense? May I ask you now that you have failed to detect any objectionable article in any of these 54 houses searched, to inform the public what punishment you are going to mete out to your lying spies? You believe that there are thousands and thousands of pistols concealed in Bengali homes but there are none to give you information about that. By your ordinances and lawless laws you cannot touch the revolutionaries and you have no information about them. Then why do you invoke the aid of these ordinances? Is it not for this that without them you cannot carry on indiscriminate searches whereby you hope to accidentally lay your hands on some. That has been the way of the bureaucracy always and everywhere. Bureaucracy never cares for the constitution when it clashes with its own interests.

PRAYER TO GREAT MOTHER.

Thus on one side we are confronted with the revolutionary party who do not believe in constitutionalism and on the other we have the Government itself who gives the go-bye to all constitution. But I am not hopeless yet. I rather rejoice at it. Because I know its nature and that is when they know that their end was near they will always make use of these lawless laws and they have been trying it from the year 1906 and yet the end is not in sight. There is still another hope for them. There is that Martial Law still in store for us. I know this, and here I stand dedicated to the service of the Motherland. I am not afraid of arrest but I know that these arrests and searches will not be able to crush the Indian people. You have not that power with your howitzers and machine guns. You have arrested seventy of our people. Why not arrest all and purify the heart of Bengal with enthusiasm and truth. Though old in age I have the burning enthusiasm of the youth. The youth of Bengal inspired with the ideals of freedom are not afraid of regulations and ordinances. I do not know how long I shall be spared to serve my country. May the great Mother shower her blessings on me that I may see my country free before the funeral pyre consumes all that is mortal in me. (Applause.) May the great Mother of us kindle such a fire in the heart of Bengal that will not die out till she is free (prolonged applause and cries of 'Bande Mataram.'

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously with enthusiatic cheers and acclamation.

Babu Tulsi Charan Goswami moved the second resolution seconded and supported by Srijut Kiran Sarker Roy and Moulvi Ahmed Ali respectively which was also carried with cheers.

HUNGER FOR FREEDOM.

Sir Nilratan Sircar who presided at the main meeting said that the repressive measure had come as a menace to civil liberty and the citizens of Calcutta had sunk their

(Continued on next page.)

CAUSE LIST.

(MONDAY, November 3.)

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE SIR LALUBHOY SHAH.

In the Division Court No. 52.

SHORT CAUSES.

498-23—Craigie B and C. The Asiatic Petroleum Co (India) Ltd v Allamoodin Balamiya, Divekar and B.
278-24—Manoher and Co, Madhavsing Saralyitsing v Purnanand Bindeshmar and another, Dharmsy D and Co.
3914-23—Malvi M R and Co, Jwaladut Rameshwar Pillani v N C Mehta, Purnanand Cl and J.
691-24—Patell and E, Dayalji Madhowji v Haridas Vallabhji, Unwalla P and P.
695-24—Pandia and Co, Hardas Kanji v Mahomedally E Jethabhoy and another Thakoredas and D.
24-24—Payne and Co, The Sirdar Carbolic Gas Co Ltd v Nowroji and Sons, Jehangir and S.
678-24—N C Dalal and Co, Jethabhai Mulji v Ratan C Rowley, Purnanand C and J.
4522-23—Ardeshir H D and Co, Nusserwanji Ardeshir Karsad and another v Juggannath Narayensingh and another, Dharamsi D and Co.
5164-23—F J Ghadially, Burjor S Jamsedji Agh v Juggannath Narayensingh and another, Dharamsi D and Co.
514-24—Little and Co, China Mutual Life Insurance Co Ltd v Shamsudin Sadrudin Syed and another, Khambatta and Co, Vachha and Co.
829-24—Ramanlal and H, Shamji Monji Javeri v Bhatt Kallianji Odhavji, Bhatt.
361-24—Dubash and Co, Jeehand Naranda v Hindomal Vahimal Patoli, Mohite P and G.
3958-23—Vachha and Co, Jasraj Fumaji v Abdul Rehman Ibrahim and others, Sukhtanker and G.
4502-23—Amin and D, Manilal Bhagilal v Samnas H Dhura, Sabnis G and Co.
461-24—Little and Co, Gordhandas Vallabhdas v Harilal Purshotam, Payne and Co.
5039-23—Shamrao M and H, Chunilal Chaganlal v Popatlal Girdhar, Kanga and Co.
4197-23—Dayalji and Co, Kaikhsru Shapurji Amrolia v Kantaprasad Bijai, Javery and Co.
772-24—Kanga and Co, Harmukhrai Ramnaraven v Girdharilal Balabux, Ardeshir H D and Co.
4358-23—Mulla and M, Macherla Ramana Shivachedambardi v Kaparti Narayen, Mulji Th and Co.
265-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Mabel Panton widow v The Administrator-General and others, Little and Co.
1815-24—Ramanlal and H, Govindji Dayabhai v Pragji Govindji and others, Dabholker and J, Khandwalla and Ch, Dayalji and Co, Vrajlal and Co.
818-24—Kanga and Co, Premsukhdas Gordhandas v Shivdat Neki and another, Tyabji D and Co.
698-24—Dalias and Co, Haridas Purshotam Nihalchand Raichand and another, Bhaishanker K and G.
1164-24—Wadia G and Co, Gulam Mohomed Suleman v Tar Mahomed Haji Ali v Mahomed and another, Dikshit M and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. SIR AMBERSON MARTEN

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

1516-24—Bhaishanker K and G, Gopalji Gokaldas v Vallabhdas Dinshaw, Mulla and M.
3274-23—Ferreira and V, Manilal Maganlal v Ebrahim Mahomed, Manohar and Co.
3265-23—Mohile and P, Abdul Rehman Haji Ahmed and others, v Gulabchand Vanaji Manilal H and Co.
1518-24—Chitnis K and M, Ruttonji Dorabji Maneckshaw D Shethna, Patell and E.
4972-23—Bhimji and Co, Valji Naranji v Sha Chaturbhuj Gopalji, Hiralal and Co.
4456-23—Amarchand and M, Ramji Premji v Gordhandas Mowji and others, Merwanji K and Co.
18-24—Judah and S, Khimraj Raichand v Sagarmal Kasturchand and others, Vachha and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

8806-21—Ferreira and V, Mulraj Goculdas Nensey and another, v Girdharlal Dharsey, S N Nanawati and Co.
251-22—Mehta L and Co, Vallabhdas K Master, Mahomedali Valibhay and another, Payne and Co.
256-22—Payne and Co, The Coorla Spng. and Wg. Co., Ltd. Thakar Vallabhdas Kallianji, Mehta L and Co.
2001-22—Manubhai and Co., Umedram Girdharlal Diwan and others, Purshotam Ratansey, Jamsedji R and D.
5209-23—Ardeshir H D and Co, Lakhmichand Khetsy, Jagjiwan Ujamsi, Kanga and Co.
4150-21—Ardeshir H D and Co., Ebrahim Currim Nanji, The National Bank of India Ltd, Little and Co.
4053-21—Captain and V, The Holland Bombay Trading Co. Ltd. v M C Dawell and Co., Ltd. Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

2178-24—N C Dalal and Co., Sgarmal Premsukhdas, vs M M Sunderji and another, Shah and Co,

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES.

3548-23—Amarchand and M, Jiwanji Pestonji Lalkaka v Rao Saheb Ramkison Hanumandas Singhi and ors, Manohar and Co, Divekar and B.
2883-23—Shroff and L, Bezonji Pirojshaw Frenchman v Ramkison Hanumandas Singhi and ors, Paralkar and M, Divekar and B, Manohar and Co.
3732-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Bai Manibai, widow and another, Erachshaw P Patel and others, Dabholker and J, Ardeshir H D and Co., Bhaishanker K and G.
2523-24—Kanga and Co, Lakhmidas Bhimji Rowji v Chimanlal Vadilal, Merwanji K and Co.
2256-24—Raghavaya N and Co, Sha Manilal Maganlal Tilia v Sha Chatur Keshavji and anr.
4404-23—M B Chothia and Co, Divanchand Govindram v Gordhandas Goculdas Chaudhary, Mulji T and Co.
381-24—Judah and S, Shah Rajhar Obhaya v Velji Nensy and others, Pandia and Co., Paralker and Co.
3455-23—Kanga and Co, Tirathdas Lunidram v Abdul Tyab Kassamji and others, Judah and S.

LONG CAUSES.

3502-22—Mulla and M, Jhamatmal Kimatrai and Co, Devoomal Hemraj and another, Kanga and Co.
3409-22—Smetham B and L, R M Jassawalla and Co. v Tyabally Alibhai, Motichand and D.
3411-22—J P Wallace and Co, The Porcupine Foundary Co. Ltd. v The Cutch Steam Navigation Co Ltd, Malvi M R and Co.
3454-22—Merwanji K and Co, Shrinivas Balmukhand v Shivlal Ramprasad, Captain and V.
401-20—Shamrao M and H, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Vasudeo Govind Gadgil, Manilal and K.
3455-22—Motichand and D, Mansey Lakhamsey v Gangji Talaksey and anr, Madhowji and Co.
3474-22—Little and Co, Peter Harrower and Co v M M Kopti and Co, Rustomji and G.
3486-22—Dubash and Co, Dorabji Burjorji Masani v Ardeshir Burjorji Masani, Vachha and Co, Dubash and Co.
3504-22—N C Dalal and Co, Narotamdas Ranchodji and anr v Kanji Ranchodji and anr, Amarchand and M.
3323-22—Daphtary F and D, Joseph Francis Raphael D'Almeida and others, v Rajaram Tukaram, Amin and D.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS.)

2167-24—Surveyor and Co, Kapoorbai widow, Luxmibai widow.
2173-24—Mantri and Co, Abdul Tyeb Miyaji and others, Sulemanji Somji and others.
2413-24—Matubhai J and M, Shri Krishna, Priya Vahuji Maharaj widow, Vaidyaraj Harishanker Ludharam and another, N C Dalal and Co.
2603-24—Mehta L and Co, Gulamhusein A Muraji, Alimahomed Jaffer Meghji.
2563-24—Payne and Co, Dostmahomed Peer Mahomed and others, Yeshwant Deoroo Deshmukh, Mehta L and Co.
2570-24—Motichand and D, Mohanlal Hemchand, Faredun K Dadachanji, Dharamsey D and Co.
3412-23—N C Dalal and Co, Hiralal Maganlal Javery, Darji Moti Tricum and others Thakoredas and D.
1644-24—Mantri and Co, Abdulabhai Kallerbhai Nimakwalla, Alli Mahomed Nathalal and Co and others, Mulla and M.
4091-23—Dabholker and J, Lakmidas Purshotam Bhatt, Panachand Manand avery, Dastur and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

4870-22—Daphtary F and D, The New Great Eastern Spg. and Wg Co Ltd. v. Peroomal Pessumal, Unwalla P and P.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

73-23—Madhavji and Co, Shrikrishna Rinya, v Talakchand Shapurji, Bhinshanker K and G.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

821-13—Ardeshir H D and Co, Abdul Kadar Abdulla Haji Damood and others v. Bai Gulbai widow and others, Payne and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

S C Ct. 531/6045-21—Manchershaw and N. Vassonji Liladhar and others, Tar Mahomed Haji Adamji and another M B Chothia, Raghvaya N and Co.
S C. Ct. 530/6044-21—Do. Do. Do.
3937-23—Pandia and Co, Dwarkadas Gordhandas v Charandas Chaturbhuj, Little and Co, Dabholker and J, Captain and V, Vachha and Co.
3242-21—Khanderao L and M, Sushilabai widow and another, v Gopal Pandurang Bhandare and others, Mehta L and Co., Rustomji and G.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

600-24—Kanga and Co, Popatlal Amarchand v Ruttonshaw and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.
2688-23—Mulla and M, The E D Sassoon United Mills Ltd and anr v Vithaldas Jugjiwan, Dabholker and J.
2190-24—Madhowji and Co., Sardar Suleman Cassum Haji Mehta v Tribhowandas Tapidas Shah, Karubhai and S.
4145-23—Edgelow G W and Co., Haji Abdulla Janoo and Co. Hemraj Meghji. Chubb and Co.
1552-24—Little and Co, W B Brady and Co. Ltd v The Argodaya Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd Thakordas and D
1960-24—Amin and D, Surajanlal Raghubbisharam v Malukchand Keshavji, Vrajlal and Co.
866-24—Shroff and L, Kaibhnshroo Hormusji and Co, v C A Gaya and Co. Daphtary F and D.
1795-24—Mehta L and Co, Devram Akhai v C Dwarkadas and another, Wadia G and Co.
1927-23—Crawford B and Co, Swan Mills Ltd and others v Ramanlal Jamnadas and another, Pathare and Co., Khandwalla and C.
4285-23—N C Dalal and Co, Gulam Mahomed Oopal v Gove and Co., Captain and V.
2348-24—N C Dalal and Co, Mahomed Husein Dehdasti v Haji Syed Abdul Kasam Yezdi Edgelow G W and Co.
2743-24—Edgelow G W and Co, Haji Sayed Abdul K Yezdi v Hamad Alialkazi, Matubhai J and M.

ADMIRALTY SUIT.

2-24—Daphtary F and D, Harry Dore Warder v The S S "Oruro". Chitnis K and M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

268-24—Divekar and B, Gopal Kala, v Babul Raghowji and Sons and another, Thakoredas and D, Mulji Th and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

2172-23—N C Dalal and Co, Ratilal Mancharam Vehmi v Yaya Bros.
2688-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Meghji Chaturbhuj and Co, Thakar Dasji Naranji, Mulji Th and Co.
2656-24—Rustomj and G, Manilal Chaganlal Shah and another v The South Indian Club and others, Dallas and C.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 37.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

2469-24—Rele and Co, Anantrai Nandlal and Co, v S Narayen and Co, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

LONG CAUSES

2224-24—Thakoredas and Co, Hirji Jimram, Lilibhai Dharamdas Bhagwandas, Merwanji K and Co, Smetham B and L, Thakoredas and Co.
3812-21—Dubash and Co, Motilal Narandas, Bhikhamchand Tejmal, Madhavji and Co.
4874-23—Rustomji and Joseph Antony Gonsalves and another, Haji Esmail Umer, Dallas and Co.
2153-24—Chitnis K and M, Nowroobhoy Mulla Abdullabhoy Poonawalla, Haji Mahomed Cassum Murad and others, Crawford B and Co.
2581-24—Payne and Co, F E Dinshaw, Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy and others, Dabholker and J, Pocha and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, Khunderao L and M, Dikshit M and Co.
2657-24—Rele and Co, Nitisen Dwarkadas v Sherali Khan Mukhtar Khan Gubdar, Vachha and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

1959-24—Merwanji R and Co, Societa Anonima Per la Fataturu Dos Cas, Moolchand Ranchand and Co, Dastur and Co.
2239-24—Crawford B and Co, The Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd (in liquidation) v Vithaldas Thakoredas, Kanga and Co.
2522-24—Chitnis K and M, Burjorji Dinshah Dordi v Jamsetji Cowasji Kotwal.
2341-24—Mulji Th and Co, N H Moos v Dharsey Lakhmidas, Mehta L and Co
2434-24—Amin and D, Jesinghbhai Devidas v. Radhakison Ramdhan, Kanga and Co, Manubhai and Co.
3084-24—N D Dalel and Co, Chunilal Gangaram v Vallabhdas Ranchordas, Chitnis K and M.
749-24—Rele and Co, Dana Fatta and Co, Gordhandas Waghji, Chubb and Co.
2411-24—Rananlal and H, Govindji Dayabhai, Dadabhoy Hormusji Mistri and another, Wadia G and Co, Vachha and Co.
2482-24—Ardeshir H D and Co., Rustomji Sorabji Umrigar v Kaikhasru Hormusji Plumber, Shroff and Z.
2774-24—Mulla and M, Dinshaw Dhanjishaw Patel and ors v Vallabhdas Naranji, Dikshit M and Co.
1604-24—Wadia G and Co, The Tata Power Co, Ltd, vs R L Baylis, Dikshit M and Co.
3212-24—Chitnis K and M, Bastain Marian Fernandes, vs Nowroji Sorabji Shethna and another, Rele and Co Mantri and Co.
1886-24—Kharas and Co., Meherjibhoy Bomanji Cooper v J D Meherjina, Shah and Co, Shamrao M and H.
2546-24—Malvi M R and Co, Deosy Padamsy and Co, Deoji Maneck, Purnanand C and J.

MUTTRA FLOOD RELIEF.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The flood-affected four out of five Tehsils. The Sewa Samiti decided to give complete relief in the Mallaban Tehsil, the estimated expenditure being Rs. 20,000, out of which two-thirds have been subscribed by Seth Narainbhai Kesholal of Petlad who himself helping distribution work. Out of 25 villages affected by the floods in Mahaban Tehsil the Sewa Samiti has given complete relief in food, clothes, housing material, foddar and seed, to six villages and partial relief to nine. Complete relief will be given to villages which have got partial or no relief.

Till now relief work is being done vigorously in Muttra Tehsil. Out of the 27 affected villages partial relief has been given to six in Chhata and Mat. Sewa Samiti volunteers helped the Marwari Relief Committee and the Khurja Sewa Samiti who undertook to give some relief to sufferers. The Sewa Samiti is unable to give adequate relief to villages in three Tehsils for want of funds. Sewa Samiti is receiving subscriptions from all parts but they are found still insufficient to meet the heavy demands. Seth Sakarlal Balabhai of Ahmedabad sent Rs. 15,000 and two bales of cloth and is collecting subscriptions on behalf of the Sewa Samiti at Ahmedabad. The Sewa Samiti hopes all wealthy persons having enough and to spare will contribute their quota to its funds for the relief of the flood. Stricken Brijbasis who have lost all and have none to look to but their fortune brethren, whom Providence has placed in a position to help. All subscriptions should be sent to Kumar Krishan Sharma, Vakil, Secretary Sewa Smiti, Muttra.

POONA'S PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Nov. 2.

A public meeting of the citizens of Poona was held in the Shivaji Mandir yesterday under the auspices of the Swaraj Party to give expression to public sentiment on the Bengal situation and the Viceroy's refusal to grant permission to Mahatma Gandhi to visit Kohat. Mr. N. C. Kelkar presided and many prominent citizens including several members of the Bombay Legislative Council were present.

Resolutions were passed condemning the promulgation of the new Ordinance in Bengal as being subversive of the rights of citizenship and the freedom of individuals and the spirit of the Reforms; calling upon all parties to resist the aggression which was intended to stifle all political movement ultimately and expressing the readiness of the Maharashtra Swaraj Party to stand by the Bengal Swarajists.

Another resolution condemned the Viceroy's order refusing permission to Mahatma Gandhi to visit Kohat.

FLOOD RELIEF AT ALLAHABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 1.

Nearly every district was represented at a largely attended public meeting at the Mayo Hall Allahabad this evening to establish the U. P. Flood Relief Fund. The Swarajists, the Liberals and the Officials all joined together for the benefit of the sufferers from the recent floods. Sir Grimwood Mears presided. His Lordship made an earnest appeal for subscriptions. Among the speakers were Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Bishop of Lucknow, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Raja Sir Rampal Singh of Lucknow. A message from H. E. the Governor was read wishing the meeting every success. An influential General Committee and Executive Committee with Sir Grimwood Mears as president were elected Several of the speakers gave harrowing accounts of the sufferings in their respective districts.

PRINCIPAL CONTRIBUTORS.

At the close of the meeting Sir Grimwood Mears announced subsiriptions amounting to nearly fifty-two thousand rupees, the principal contributions being the Seva Samiti rupees twenty thousand, H. E. the Viceroy one thousand, H. E. The Governor one thousand, Nawab Sir M. Muzamullah Khan two thousand Raja of Manda one thousand, two hundred, Raja of Dyia Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Raja of Bara Mr. Gajmal, Raja Lala Beharilal rupees one thousand each and Raja of Banei fifteen hundred.

"BARBAROUS AND DESPOTIC"

(Continued from previous page.)

differences and come there to protest. He did not believe that there was a wide-spread revolutionary organization (as ordinarily understood by the term) in Bengal, intended to overthrow the Government by violence. There might be misguided persons here and there, such persons there would always be in any country whose impatient idealism often led them to high aspirations. But the vast majorities of Indians believed in rapid but steady, ordered, peaceful and constitutional progress towards self-government. It was because he found an obstacle thrown in the way of progress by the Government that he thought it his duty to raise a voice of protest. The ordinary law of the land should have sufficed for the purpose. The Government of India had resorted to Ordinances under exceptional circumstances. In the present instance the meeting of the Legislative Assembly ought to have been called before promulgating the Ordinance and before applying Regulation III. It was a slur upon the representatives of the people that the Assembly had not been consulted. The speaker had not been consulted. The speaker denied that there was any emergency that justified the action of the Governor-General. Among the arrested persons, said Sir Nil Ratan, were many meritorious and energetic young men of promise and of irreproachable character. He knew Subhas Chandra Bose for instance, personally and it appeared inconceivable that Mr. Bose should be plotting against the Government and the speaker felt that there were many others equally innocent. Admitting for argument's sake that there was a revolutionary movement in Bengal he was tempted to repeat the old truism that repression did not constitute the remedy. It had proved successful nowhere. It had failed in Ireland, in Russia, wherever it had been tried. Why then try it again in Bengal The only remedy lay in conciliation. Repression very often aggravated the mischief that it was sought to eradicate. It drove discontent underground and deepened popular resentment giving a stimulus to the evils that the authorities sought to suppress. It was not enough to say that law and order had not been maintained in India. No nation could live upon law and order alone. No self-respecting people could be fully satisfied without political liberty and freedom.

MADRAS NATIONALISTS' PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 1.

Messrs. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju and C. R. Reddi, leader and deputy leader respectively of the United Nationalists in the Madras Legislative Council have issued a statement to the press protesting against the action of Government in issuing the new regulation in Bengal and extending heartfelt sympathy to Bengal nationalism in its hour of trial. They say the only construction that can be placed on the action of Government is that the British Cabinet wanted to show its firmness to please the die-hard section of the British electorate on the eve of the election while the Bengal Government is out to put down the activities of the Swarajya Party, the only well-organised political party in the country.

Messrs. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, A. Rangaswamy Iyengar and S Satyamurti are leaving for Calcutta to-night to attend the Executive Committee meeting of the Swarajya Party to be held there.

PROTEST BY KOLABA DIST. C. C.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ROHA, Nov. 1.

The Kolaba District Congress Committee held its annual session yesterday at Roha and unanimously passed a resolution condemning the policy inaugurated in Bengal by the Viceroy and the Bengal Government and expressing whole-hearted sympathy with the people of the province.

PROTEST MEETINGS IN PUNJAB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 1.

A public meeting under the auspices of the City Congress Committee was held here to-night when strong speeches were made protesting against the Bengal Ordinance and a resolution was passed condemning the action of the Government in promulgating the ordinance and arresting prominent Swarajists in Bengal. The speakers include many Congressmen and Mr. Bharucha of Bombay who is staying here in connection with the sale of Khaddar. Meetings will also be held to-morrow in big towns of the Punjab when resolutions will be passed protesting against the new policy of the Government, congratulating those who have been arrested in Bengal and expressing sympathy with their relatives and exhorting the Hindus and Muslims to compose all their differences and show a united front.

PROTEST AT BEAWAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BEAWAR, Nov. 1.

At a meeting of the Provincial C. C. a resolution protesting against the inauguration of a repressive policy in Bengal, and warning the Government that instead of lessening the discontent, it will only help to concrease it.

The elections of the Provincial Congress Committee will take place on No. 30th.

Bangalore, Nov 1.—The sensational case in which the famous firm of Messrs. V. Papaiah Chetty Brothers were sued for criminal breach of trust amounting to a sum of Rs. 50,000 has, after about 2 1/2 years, been brought to a close. On the ground that no *prima facie* case had been established against them, four out of the five brothers who ran the concern had been let off previously and the City Magistrate has now acquitted the fifth brother, Mr. V. Lakshmanaswami, as well for want of legal evidence.—A. P.

CONGRESS FRANCHISE.

U. P. CONFERENCE'S RECOMMENDATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GORAKHPUR, Nov. 2.

The most important resolution discussed at the eighteenth session of the U. P. Provincial Conference which is sitting here was that moved by Swami Sahajanand which read:—

"This Conference recommends to the Belgaum Congress that the fee for Congress membership should be 2,000 yards of self-spun yarn per month instead of a yearly subscription of four annas as at present."

There were half a dozen amendments some reducing the qzuantity of yarn, some giving option of coin or yarn while others wanted that the requisite quantity of yarn should be collected yearly and not montaly. Pandit Gaurishankar spoke against the "Charkha franchise' resolution which he said would not only reduce the number of members of the Congress but would reduce the latter body to a charkha Congress instead of a National Congress. Other speakers pointed out that the membership of the Congress which in 1921 was about a crore had dwindled to about five lakhs and if the new franchise was introduced it would be reduced still further to a few thousands. The Conference spent five hours in discussing the resolution and when votes were taken by a show of hands it was decided by a majority that the basis of Congress franchise should be self-spun yarn instead of four annas, the quantity of yarn to be fixed by the Belgaum Congress.

RESOLUTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GORAKHPUR, Nov. 2.

The U. P. Provincial Conference resumed sitting to-day. Among those present on the dais were Purushottamdas Tandon, the President, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Messrs. Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Mahomed and Babu Shiba Prasad Gupta. In the Subjects Committee two hours were spent in discussing the Charkha Franchise and it was recommended to the Belgaum Congress by a narrow majority. The proceedings commenced at 3 p.m. Over 750 delegates have already been registered and the number of visitors is about 4,000. Resolutions were passed conveying the sympathy of the Conference with those who suffered on account of the floods in the province and recommending the use of Hindusthani in Congress proceedings.

NOTICE

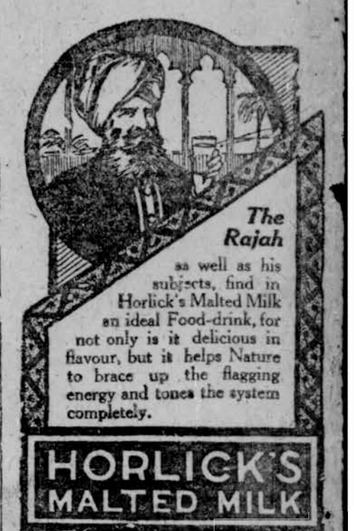
All Subscribers are hereby requested to quote either their *account or Register* Nos. with us while *remitting* their subscriptions and in *any other* correspondence to avoid unnecessary *delay*.

MESMERISM AND HYPNOTISM

Complete course price Rs. 1-8 only including the secret method of telling future events wonderfully without horoscope. Very clear and simple instructions. Easiest, best and the plainest Indian Yogis system. Eastern Hypnotic Home, P. O. Chodavaram (District Vizagapatam).

WORLD'S GREAT PREDICTOR.

Gained world wide fame in ASTEOLOGY. Simply send your time and date of birth or writing letter. Special five years' life reading with character, Map of Heavens, Longevity, Finance, business prospects family, etc. Rs. 4/8/-. One year's with the above details Rs. 2. Whole life Rs. 10. Answers for any three questions with miraculous accuracy Rs. 1/4/0. Satisfaction guaranteed. Trial will convince. S. S. REUBEN, Karachi writes:—Your predictions are admirable. You really deserve the title ASTROLOGER OF ASTROLOGERS. Apply to:—THE BHARATA ASTROLOGICAL ASHRAM, Kasimkota, Vizag Dt. S. India. M 218


The Rajah
as well as his subjects, find in Horlick's Malted Milk an ideal Food-drink, for not only is it delicious in flavour, but it helps Nature to brace up the flagging energy and tones the system completely.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK
is packed in Glass Bottles, made in 3 sizes.
Can be obtained of all Stores and Bazaars in the East. No cooking, add water only.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

Progress is Nature's Way

The growth and healthy development of the child shows this in so many ways; at first he is so helpless—soon he learns to crawl—then to walk—and later to run. In like way at the same time his mental powers and other faculties develop. Nature demands that the child's feeding too, should be progressive, adequate to build him up, and to keep pace with his increasing digestive capacity.

'Allenburys'

Progressive System of Infant Feeding

Modelled on Nature, supplies the foods specially adapted to baby's needs and powers of digestion. This system is not an experiment; its merits have been proved every day for the last forty years. To-day more than ever it is recognised by those who know from experience to be the highest standard of Infant Feeding.

Milk Food No. 1 — Birth to 3 months
Milk Food No. 2 — 3 to 6 months
Malted Food No. 3 — [illegible] onwards

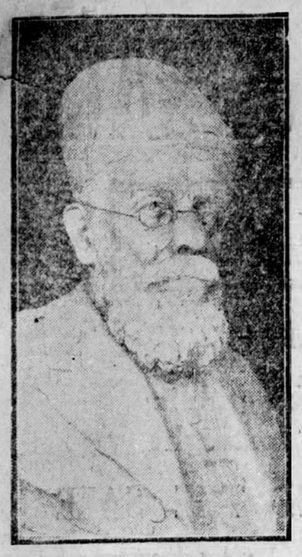
Write for the 'Allenburys' [illegible] sent post free, a mine of useful information on [illegible] hundred and one points which arise from day to day affecting baby.

Post this Coupon To-day to
Allen & Hanburys Ltd.,
Special Representative for India:
E. Clark E.
Clive Buildings, Calcutta

COUPON

Mrs. .....
.....
.....
will be pleased to receive, free of charge, the 'Allenburys' booklet on Infant Feeding and Management.

DADABHAI NOWROJI



By

V. V. WAGH,

SCULPTOR.

6, NEW QUEENS ROAD,

BOMBAY 4.

Marble and bronze busts and statues executed to order

"AGFA"

PHOTO PRODUCTS.

"AGFA"

is the ultimate choice of every experienced photographer.

Why not make it your choice now? Unless your film plate, or chemical is an

"AGFA"

it isn't the best, and only the best will satisfy you eventually.

"AGFA"

has been recognised as King of CONTINENTAL PHOTO PRODUCTS.

The simplicity, manipulation and cheapness of our

"IHAGEE"

reflex cameras are astonishing! Particulars from:

CONTINENTAL PHOTO STORES,

73, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

FREE A FREE

Medical Book of 116 Pages.

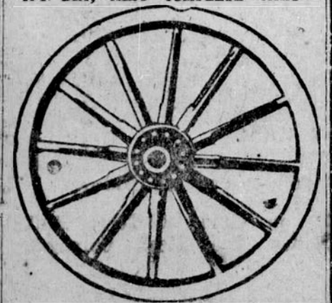
IT IS A TUTOR FOR YOUTH

RAJVAID NARAYANJI KESHAVJI.

177, (A), Harrison Road, ... CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE

ARMY TRANSPORT CART WHEEL 4FT. DIA; ALSO COMPLETE CART



Wheels 4ft dia. fitted with iron tyre, cast iron hub, wooden spokes Rs. 50 per pair with axle F. O. R. BOMBAY.

Also Army Transport Carts, wooden body 6ft. x 3ft. removable sides with yoke, pole complete Rs. 100. each F. O. R. Bombay.

Steel body carts out of stock.

TERMS 25% with order, balance by V.P.P. or through Bank.

Only a few pairs of ARTILLERY WHEELS 5ft. dia., brass hub at Rs. 100 per pair with axle F. O. R. Bombay.

APPLY TO

N. V. VELMOHAMED

159-161, Khoja Mohala, BOMBAY, No. 4.

Telephone No. 24326

Telegraphic Address: "VISITOR", Bombay.

SIR LESLIE WILSON AT BHOR.

REPLY TO ADDRESSES.

INSPECTION OF BOY SCOUTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Nov. 1.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson accompanied by Mr. Ker, Private Secretary and two A.D.C.'s paid an official visit to the Pant Sachiv of Bhor at his capital to-day. The Governor and party left Ganeshkhind by motor car and reached Bhor at about 1 p.m. Here they were met by the Pant Sachiv of Bhor, Mr. Hatch, Commissioner C.D., Mr. Monteath, the Political Agent and the State Officials who after greeting the distinguished visitor returned with them to the palace. In the evening the Governor and Lady Wilson were waited upon by the Chief of Bhor and other State Officials who conducted them in State procession seated on an elephant to the Durbar Hall where the Pant Sachiv welcomed the Governor and Lady Wilson to the State. Sir Leslie Wilson replied thanking the Chief for the opportunity afforded him of visiting the State and paying a tribute to the loyal service rendered by the Chief's father during the war and to the arduous work undertaken by the present Chief, for the betterment and welfare of the people committed to his charge.

After receiving and replying to an address from the Municipality of Bhor, the Governor and Lady Wilson paid visits to the Bhor High School and Dispensary after which they witnessed a display of fireworks.

A State dinner to which a few European guests sat down was the next item and it was followed by the toast of the health of the King Emperor which the Chief of Bhor proposed and to which Sir Leslie Wilson responded.

The Bhor visit will come to an end to-morrow morning when the Governor and Lady Wilson intend inspecting the Bhatghar Lake and the Lloyd Dam in company with Sir Harold and Lady Walker.

The following are extracts from His Excellency the Governor's reply to the addresses of welcome:—

"I am looking forward with much interest to seeing the various public institutions of the State, which owe their foundation to the ancestors of the Chief Saheb, who himself is always working in the interests of the State, and who maintains them in, as I am told, such a high state of efficiency. The geographical position of Bhor, though it may be in some ways inconvenient owing to its distance from the railway, strikes me as being an exceptionally favoured one in other respects—situated as it is in a rich and beautiful valley, with an unfailing supply of good water, and a healthy climate. The town of Bhor itself, so far as I have been able to see it, reflects great credit on the Chief and all those responsible under him for its maintenance, and I am particularly struck with the careful planning, as a result of which all the State institutions and offices are grouped round the neat little square in front of the palace—thus contributing to the convenience of the administration and of the public alike.

"This State has also never failed to come forward when the economic needs of the Presidency have required its assistance. The construction of the Bhatgar Dam, with the vast area of land inundated, has made it necessary for the Government of Bombay to call on the State of Bhor for its material support, and I desire here to say that my Government deeply appreciates the manner in which that appeal has on every occasion been responded to.

"The Chief's announcement of his intention to give a generous donation of Rs. 5,000 to the proposed building of S. S. Gangubai Pant Sachiv Vachanalaya library in commemoration of the visit of myself and Lady Wilson is a very graceful act, and we are both much gratified to have our names connected with an institution which is bound to be of great utility to the public of Bhor.

"You have alluded especially to my desire to improve the education facilities and the public health of the Presidency. I am convicted that the future prosperity of India depends mainly on the health of its citizens and the better education of its many millions and if I can in any way assist in these two most important matters—the most important to my mind of the many problems which confront India—then I shall feel that I have at any rate contributed something to the welfare of this great country.

"Your speech, and the welcome of your people, encourage both Lady Wilson and myself, and again we both thank you for a reception which will be remembered by us for many a year to come.

REPLY TO BHOR MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

Replying to the Bhor Municipalty's address, the Governor said:—

"Mr. President and Members of the Bhor Municipality,—I thank you all for your loyal and hearty welcome to Lady Wilson and myself. You are still, if I may say so, a youthful body, but I am glad to learn that you are starting on the right lines, and that you are fully aware of the necessity of educating the public to appreciate the necessity of the schemes for which you impose taxation upon them. The figures you have given indicate that there is room for further development in many directions, and I feel sure that you will proceed, under the guidance of your Chief, in such a way as to enhance the prosperity of your town and the health, safety and convenience of its inhabitants.

One of the great advantages of Municipal work is the training which it provides for the higher duties and responsibilities of State service. Instances will occur to many of you in which the leading men of the Bombay Presidency owe much of their early experience in public affairs to their work in connection with the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, and here, I think, you will find that, within their more limited scope the lessons to be learnt will be of great value to you in the future. I can assure you that work earnestly performed in the public interest is never wasted, and I wish you all success in your endeavours to make your town a healthy and prosperous capital of the State.

SPEECH AT INSPECTION OF BOY SCOUTS.

The following are extracts from His Excellency the Governor's speech at the inspection of Boy Scouts and visit to the High School at Bhor on Saturday:—

"I am pleased to see that the Boy Scouts are being encouraged by the State, for I feel that this movement, under proper guidance, can do nothing but good, and I consider that smart and alert appearance of the Scouts I have just seen outside most satisfactory. I trust that the movement will continue to prosper under the guidance of the Chief Saheb, and I greatly appreciate the generous interest which he has shown in its promotion within the State, as well as the liberal assistance and the personal help he has rendered to the movement in the Poona district.

The High School is to be congratulated on its growing attendance and on the success which its pupils have achieved in the Matriculation Examination. I should like particularly to congratulate the Chief Saheb on the success of his eldest son, Shrimant Bhausaheb, in the Matriculation Examination this year. His performance is a credit to the school as well as to himself, and I am sure you all join with me in wishing him all success in his College career. The backward state of education among the girls as compared with the boys must always act as a handicap on the general advancement of the people and I am confident that with the active support of the Rani Saheb, progress in this direction will be accelerated. I know that the difficulties in the way are very great, but I feel that by patience and careful consideration of the social prejudices of the parents these difficulties can be gradually overcome.

SPEECH AT BANQUET.

His Excellency the Governor in the course of his speech at the Banquet at Bhor on Saturday said:—

I have a fellow feeling with the Chief Saheb when he remarks that he has said all that he had to say in the Darbar this afternoon. I also am really in very much the same position. There is one passage in his speech, however, on which I should like to make one remark. I was indeed pleased to hear the references which he has just made about his Political Agents, both past and present, and I am sure that he will always find those officers ready to help him with their advice on any occasion of trouble and difficulty. That such occasions may happen in the future, as they have occurred in the past, is a contingency for which we must all be prepared and, when the time of difficulty comes, that mutual confidence which has always existed, and will I am sure continue to exist, between the Rulers of Indian States and their Political Officers, must prove to be an asset of incalculable importance on the side of peace, order and good government throughout the vast continent of India.

SHE TYPED THIS WITH PLEASURE.

Lady office assistants must find many of the letters they type dry and uninteresting. But there are exceptions; for instance the typing of the letter which follows gave Miss Emilienne Reverdi, a lady stenographer of 28 rue Lagille, Paris, very considerable satisfaction.

"I am happy to be able to declare," writes Miss Reverdi in French, "that Dr. Williams' pink pills have done me very much good. As a result of overwork I found myself extremely enfeebled. I had pains in the back, I slept badly, my appetite which formerly had been excellent disappeared, to carry on my daily duties became exceedingly difficult.

"I was in great distress over the poor state of my health when a personal friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' pink pills, and I have to congratulate myself now on following this wise counsel, for to-day all is well—Dr. Williams' pink pills completely cured me."

By restoring richness to the blood and tone to the whole nervous system, Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people repair the ravages wrought by over-work, worry, malaria, fevers, or other debilitating causes. They are remarkably efficacious as a specific for anaemia, neurasthenia, general debility, digestive troubles, rheumatism, neuralgia, and for the ailments which afflict women from maidenhood to middle-age. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal fats. Of chemists everywhere, at Rs. 2 per bottle, Rs. 11 for 6 bottles. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar & Co. A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji and Co.

WATER SUPPLY OF BOMBAY.

COMMISSIONER'S STATEMENT.

The Municipal Commissioner has written the following letter to the Corporation about the future water supply of Bombay:

"I have every reason to hope that the whole of the 72" and 60" pipes from Tansa to Ghatkoper including the bridges at Kasheli will be finished and taken into use by the end of June 1926. The 57" pipes from Powai to Bombay will not be completed till about April 1926. As soon as the 72" and 60" portions between Tansa and Ghatkoper have been completed, the city will receive an additional supply of 10 to 12 million gallons of water per day. When the 57" portion is completed 90 million gallons of water per day will be available from Tansa throughout the year, making the total supply available to the city of 104 million gallons per day.

With an estimated population of 1,260,000 in June 1925, the supply available per head will be equivalent to a little over 82 gallons per day. The present supply per head is about 38 gallons and it is anticipated that a supply of 50 gallons per head will be adequate for the needs of the population. It has been taken as such in working out the new drainage proposals. Experience in other cities has shown that where a constant supply is substituted for an intermittent supply a considerable amount of wastage is prevented and it is hoped that this will be the case in Bombay also. It must also be remembered that a large part of the city and this, the part which is at present least well supplied with water, viz., the north, is mainly undrained and the increase in water supply to it will not reach the sewers of the present system. If, as anticipated, a supply of 50 gallons per day per head proves adequate no larger supply will be given and the existing drains together with the new electric pumps at Love Grove are capable of dealing with that amount for the sewered portion of the city except in a few localities. As stated above, it is anticipated that 50 gallons per head will be adequate. The scheme for the main drainage in the north of the island will take 3 to 4 years to complete after it has been finally approved."

SION RESERVOIR SCHEME

The Municipal Commissioner has written to the Corporation on the Sion Reservoir scheme. In October, 1923, the Corporation approved of an estimate amounting to Rs. 6,86,405 for the scheme. No provision was made in it for land in the belief that Government would hand it over free. Government, however, asked for an occupancy price of Rs. 4 per square yard and an annual rent of Re. 1 subject to the condition that the Municipality should lay out a public park for recreation purposes within one year of the completion of the reservoir. The Commissioner asked Government to reconsider their decision, urging among other reasons that only five acres of the total area of 11 acres was required for reservoir purposes, and that in 1910 the Collector of Bombay had recommended that it should be handed over to the Bombay Improvement Trust free of cost for preservation as a public park.

"Government have replied regretting their inability to modify the terms previously stated, on the ground that the land is required mainly for the purpose of a water reservoir and that the water supply scheme is a commercial proposition, the cost being recovered by rates. In the circumstances, I request the favour of the orders of the Corporation as to whether the whole land comprising 11 acres or only that sufficient for the purpose of constructing a reservoir admeasuring 5 acres should be obtained from Government. To enable the Corporation to arrive at a decision in the matter, I submit herewith two alternative estimates viz., one amounting to Rs. 10,32,280 for constructing a service reservoir on the Sion Hill, including the cost of the 5 acres of land required (which is just sufficient for the purpose of a reservoir) and a provision for outlet and inlet pipes, and the other estimate amounting to Rs. 11,62,280 for constructing a reservoir including (1) the cost of the acquisition of land admeasuring 11 acres, (2) provision for inlet and outlet pipes, and (3) the cost of the construction of a public park on the surplus land. Both of the above estimates include a provision for Rs. 10,000 for constructing a watch tower in lieu of the old one to be demolished. In view of the necessity for providing open spaces for the future, I am of opinion that the larger scheme should be adopted."

OVER BRIDGE AT MARINE LINES.

In connection with the overbridge at Marine Lines the Municipal Commissioner writes to the Corporation referring to the resolutions under which the scheme for an overbridge with a low level road at 1st Marine Street leading from the junction of Carnac Road, Cruickshank Road, Esplanade Road, Girgaum Road and Marine Line was sanctioned. "Owing to the B. B. and C. I. Railways Co. having decided to terminate their local line at Church Gate station, direct access to the foreshore will be provided south of Church Gate station and the proposal for an overbridge at 1st Marine Street is not as necessary as in 1912. I therefore submit revised proposals for the set-back lines at 1st Marine Street which will cost the Corporation much less than the original proposal sanctioned under the above resolution. Under this proposal the mosque is proposed to be left as an island with sufficient and convenient carriage ways for up and down traffic. This roadway will be of an average width of about 80 feet and will give direct access from Queen's Road to Esplanade Road, Cruickshank Road and Carnac Road. At present all traffic coming from Queen's Road and proceeding towards the east pours through Princess Street into the narrow bottle-neck of Gurgaum Road between Princess Street and 1st Marine Street which is thus very congested. The present proposal if approved will go a great way to relieve this congestion on the south stretch of Girgaum Road above indicated as it will afford easy and direct connection from Queen's Road to traffic going east and vice versa. I have, therefore, to request the sanction of the Corporation to the revised set-back line. The total estimated net cost of acquiring the private and military properties is Rs. 3,01,574."

PUNJAB COUNCIL AGENDA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

32 non-official resolutions have been balloted for discussion at the forthcoming session of the Punjab Legislative Council. Captain Dhanraj Bhasin has again revived the controversy about the Lawrence statue situated on the Hall Road in Lahore by his resolution recommending Government to take immediate steps to remove the statue from its present site. Some Hindu members will attempt to move a resolution to put an end to the controversy which has been going on about the apportionment of the seats of the Municipal Committee of Lahore between the various communities. A number of Sikh members will recommend Government that in future no revision of the land settlement should be undertaken or enforced without the previous approval of the Legislative Council. A Mahomedan member from Amritsar will move for free and compulsory primary education throughout the Province within the next five years. Six days have been allotted for official business when the Taxation Bills (Motor vehicles and Stamps), the elected president's salary bill and a bill for amending the Standing Orders regarding the procedure for the election of the new President will be taken up.—A.P.

TARUN RAJASTHAN SEDITION CASE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMER, Nov. 1.

Judgment was delivered in the "Tarun Rajasthan" Sedition Case by the City Magistrate to-day. Mr. Ramnarain Chaudhry was acquitted and Mr. Shobhalal Gupta was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Gupta is a noble youth of twenty with indifferent health and one crippled arm. He received the sentence cheerfully and was accompanied to jail by a number of national workers who garlanded and gave him a hearty send-off. Mr. Gupta was the only member of the Rajasthan Seva Sangha who had not yet suffered imprisonment. Mr. Ram Narain Chaudhry succeeds him as editor, printer and publisher of the "Tarun Rajasthan."

Madras, Oct. 30.—In view of the public declaration in court of Mr. Subramanya Siva that he had no intention of advocating the use of violence to overthrow the present British Government in India Government of Madras withdrew to-day the case against him and the Chief Presidency Magistrate gave to-day his consent for withdrawal.—A. P.

The

"WOLSELEY"

SERVICE IN INDIA

A RECORD BREAKING TRIP.

FROM LEEDS TO INDIA.

A degree of reliability and reserve power such as ordinary motorists never expect was revealed by a Wolseley in Major Forbes Leith's adventurous trip from Leeds to India. In a number of places of course, roads are conspicuous by their absence.

The state of the car on arrival is the best possible testimonial both to Major Forbes Leith and to the Makers of the car.

WOLSELEY MOTORS Ltd.

(Vickers, Ltd.)

SANDHURST BRIDGE, CHOWPATTY, BOMBAY.

ALSO AT

42, CHOWRINGHEE, CALCUTTA.

CASHMERE GATE, DELHI.

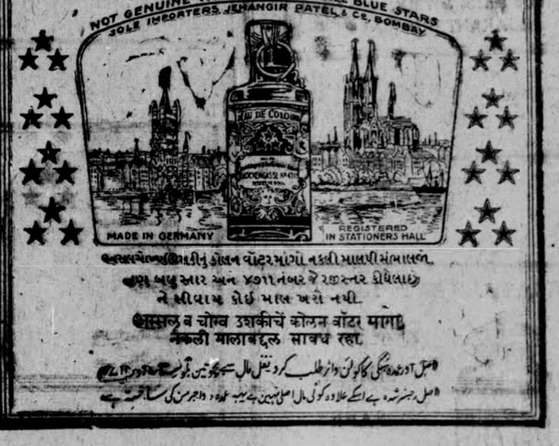
ASK FOR THE ORIGINAL GENUINE

HUSCHKE'S

COLOGNE WATER

NOT GENUINE WITHOUT THE THREE BLUE STARS

SOLE IMPORTERS JEHANGIR PATEL & CO., BOMBAY



ARE YOU PARTICIPATING

IN THE GREAT Rs. 1500 DISTRIBUTION?

Messrs Little's Oriental Balm and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Madras, are distributing the sum of Rs. 1,500 among purchasers of

LITTLE'S

ORIENTAL BALM

At least one bottle in every despatch will have a half currency note of Rs. 50, 10 or 5, in the wrapper. If you find it you will get the other half from the Company. Even if you don't find a note there is more than your money's worth in a bottle of Little's Oriental Balm

THE WORLD'S BEST REMEDY

for rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, headaches, sprains, strains—all aches and pains.

Out of the 150 notes sent away there are yet 132 to be found. You may find one or more of them.

BUY A BOTTLE TO-DAY - - - - - -

- - - - - AND LOOK FOR YOUR NOTE

B. N. S. L. O. B. S.

Digitized by Maharashtra State Archives Committee

Government of Maharashtra

on 11 April, 2017

Hear

Sir Harry Lauder

ON

"His Master's Voice"

Records.

See special list for all his favourites.

THE GRAMOPHONE CO., LTD.

CALCUTTA BOMBAY

BEST QUALITY! CHEAP PRICE!

FOR **FORD** OWNERS

We have just opened a special department for the supply of spare parts and accessories for FORD Cars and Trucks. Goods can be had both at retail & wholesale rates. We stock both Genuine & American made parts.

COME & SEE OUR SPECIAL DEPOT.

EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES,

NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.

Telegrams Autoworks. | PROPRIETORS RANE LTD. | Telephone N. 22475.

BONAFIDE CLOSING SALE

OUR ONE AND ONLY SALE

IN THE LAST FOUR YEARS!

Encouraged by the support the public has given us during the last fortnight

WE HAVE DECIDED TO EXTEND THE SALE

TILL THE

REDUCTIONS 12½% — **16th NOV.** — REDUCTIONS 25%

FOR THE COLD WEATHER

HEAVY REDUCTIONS IN THE HOSIERY DEPT.

YOU WILL FIND THAT OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST.

PLEASE CALL ONCE & SATISFY YOURSELF.

KHATRI SWADESHI STORES

Opp. Mangaldas Market, Near Jumma Musjid,

BOMBAY.

"B.C.P.W." **RODOFEN** — Best Antiseptic Dental Cream

"B.C.P.W." **ANTISEPTIC** — An ideal dentifrice for daily use

TOOTH POWDER

Manufactured by

THE BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.,

(Founded by Sir] P. C. Ray)

Can now be had at REDUCED PRICES from :—

THE POPULAR PHARMACY,

Grant Road, BOMBAY.

Branch:—

Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM.

PHONE: No. 40784.

J. Dias & Bros

PROFESSIONAL TAILORS

and

GENTS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS.

173, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

SEMI SUIT with Silk Facing Rs. 95/-.

CUT MAKE & TRIM. GUARANTEED.

PRICKLY HEAT

Can be subdued by regularly using

Bengal Rose POWDER

Containing 10% Boric Acid.

Ans. 10 Per Tin.

POPULAR PHARMACY

Grant Road—BOMBAY.

ASK YOUR CHEMIST FOR

OBESO-THIN

— MAKES FAT PEOPLE LEAN —

send direct to :—

Post Box 2082, CALCUTTA.

MILD STEEL ANGLE BARS

Ready for immediate delivery.

SIZE.	TONS.
1¼" × 1¼" × 1/4"	10.
1¼" × 1¼" × 1/8"	5.
1¼" × 1¼" × 3/16"	10.
1¼" × 1¼" × 1/4"	50.
1½" × 1½" × 1/4"	5.
2" × 2" × 3/16"	1.
do. 5/16"	1.
2½" × 2½" × 3/16"	15.
2½" × 2" × 1/4"	10.
2½" × 2" × 3/16"	10.
2½" × 2½" × 1/4"	2.
3" × 2" × 3/8"	5.
3" × 2½" × 1/4"	4.
3" × 3" × 3/8"	50.
3" × 3" × 1/2"	50.
3½" × 2½" × 1/4"	3.
3½" × 3½" × 7/16"	25.
3½" × 3½" × 3/8"	10.
4" × 2½" × 3/3"	1.
4" × 3" × 7/16"	50.
4½" × 4½" × 3/8"	5.
5" × 3" × 5/16"	5.
5" × 5" × 7/16"	2.

Price.....Rs. 7/- to 10 per cwt. ex Godown.

We have further large stocks on hand of **Tees, Rolled Steel Beams, Stanchions, Plates, Tool Steel, Corrugated Sheets, Crow Bars,** etc. etc.

Please send us your enquiries without delay.

THE INDIAN ENGINEERING Co.

35, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

INCANDESCENT LANTERN

300 C.P.

SIMPLE

SAFE

RELIABLE

BURNS

KEROSENE

LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY.

Humman Street, Fort, Bombay.

Relieves immediately without injection.

CURES IN 48 HOURS

SANTAL MIDY

Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY

Beware of imitations and Counterfeits

ALL SORTS of KYDNEY and URINARY COMPLAINTS

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. — Sold by all Chemists.

WE OFFER

Big Values

For Little Money!

ACCESSORY ACCESSORY ACCESSORY ACCESSORY ACCESSORY

THAT MEANS

Prosperity to You

all the year round.

THE

ADVANCE MOTOR Co.

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

'Phone: 26106 Wire "Automotive"

Icy Hot Bottles & Carafe

KEEP CONTENTS

Either ICY Cold

OR

steaming HOT for

DAYS

Without ICE or FIRE.

PRICES DEFY COMPETITION

AMERICA INDIA EXPORT & IMPORT CO.,

Lohar Chawl, Princess Street, BOMBAY No. 2.

DISTRIBUTED GRATIS AND POST FREE.

BOYHOOD'S PERILS AND MANHOOD'S CURSE.

An invaluable treatise for the young and the old, married and unmarried, as it shows the way how to attain health, wealth and prosperity. Must be a constant companion to everybody. Write for a copy to the Branch Manager, BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, MIHIJAM, E. I. R.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLA BRELVI, (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.